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Americans Drive Wedges Into Vosges; Nimitz Takes Three More Palau Isles; Chinese Support World Police Force

Ship 'Lead Men' Still Out; WPB Sees 97 P. C. of Goal; French Seizures Voided

The World's Day—September 30, 1944

Boston: Union Disclaims Any Part in Walkout

Work at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Atlantic and Simpson Yards at East Boston today was still suspended by a strike of nearly 300 "lead men," after the National War Labor Board had ordered the men back to work and the C. I. O. Shipbuilders' Union declared it was in no way involved with the walkout.

John M. Bierer, Managing Director of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, was today unanimously elected Regional Chairman of the Boy Scouts of America at the third Wartime Training Conference of New England Scout Leaders in Swampscott.

Telephone Company's weather forecast service for dial phone subscribers has proved extremely popular, with many seeking assurance as to weather outlook. [Page 2.]

Washington: WPB Predicts 97 P. C. of Goal

The War Production Board predicts that 97 per cent of the $67,300,000,000 of weapons scheduled for 1944 will roll from assembly lines. As of Sept 1, with two thirds of the year gone, only 42 per cent of the superbomber program was completed, 27 per cent of the schedule for A-26 invader attack bombers had been met, and 14 per cent of the combat-loader cargo vessels required had been produced.

An early end of the war in Europe will bring no substantial relief to household and other consumers of anthracite and "eastern" coke who will have to get through the coming winter with at least one eighth less than their normal supplies of those fuels, officials of the Solid Fuels Administration said.

President Roosevelt will speak informally Oct. 4 to the Conference on Rural Education to be held at the White House, it was announced. Mrs. Roosevelt will greet the members of the three-day conference at the opening session Tuesday and is expected to take part in panel discussions.

In Europe: French Seizures Declared Illegal

Seizure of factories in various parts of France by French workers has been declared illegal by the Government in Paris. The cabinet ruled that cases where plants have been seized on the grounds that their owners were collaborationists must be submitted to the regional purge commissions.

Claims for compensation by owners of a block of coal mines requisitioned by the de Gaulle regime were meeting opposition on the grounds that the owners have already had sufficient reimbursement.

Finland's Foreign Minister C. J. A. Enckell said he was hopeful of an early resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States.

Spokesman in London of the exile Norwegian Government said the German-controlled arms factory at Königsberg, Norway, had been blown up by saboteurs.

Russian newspaper Izvestia was quoted in a Moscow radiocast as saying that a newly published collection of wartime Soviet foreign policy documents clearly showed that the Soviet Government regards Anglo-Soviet-American "association" as one that will "endure for a long time to come."

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, Republican member of Congress, has arrived in France for firsthand observation of America's women soldiers on the continent.

National: Postwar Price Level Expected to Hold

Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution, said in Chicago that "on the whole, it is my conclusion that the level of prices in the early postwar period will not be materially above present levels."

Gene Rene Picado, Vice-President and Secretary of War of Costa Rica, and his wife arrived by plane in Los Angeles for a two-week visit.

Dr. Hans Helmut Gros, former art dealer in Beverly Hills, Calif., has been reindicted by the Federal grand jury in Los Angeles on charges of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act, violation of the Selective Service Act, and violation of serving as a German agent without registering.

The C. I. O.'s Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America voted 650 to 50 at Atlantic City, N. J., to reaffirm its no-strike pledge "until the war has been finally won, both in the West and in the East."

Unidentified planes, later proved to be friendly, gave Honolulans a 50-minute air-raid alert this morning and caused considerable uneasiness in this city, which has had no alarm of any kind for nearly nine months. The alert lasted from 4:45 to 5:35 a. m., Pacific War Time.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Conferences of Broad Scope To Enlighten Aids to Veterans

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Broad plans for a system of conference education aimed to arm with greater knowledge and understanding those helping veterans readjust themselves to civilian life were unfolded today by Roland R. Darling of the Greater Boston Community Council, director of the job counseling department of the Boston Veterans Reception Center.

Convinced by his daily experiences with discharged servicemen that only through accurate information and sympathetic individualized treatment could the veteran be helped to a harmonious re-entry to civilian home and business circles, Mr. Darling has already conducted two sessions for professional groups which have attracted nation-wide attention.

Working in close co-operation with the Massachusetts Committee on Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment, Mr. Darling explained that the general aim of the plan is "to educate those coming in close contact with the veterans outside of Government agencies."

First group to receive the benefits of this arrangement were the businessmen and personnel workers of Greater Boston. With thousands of veterans returning to private industry, the series of conferences was held last May and June and established the pattern of future conferences now being followed.

Workers in the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and U. S. O. were the next class to hold such conferences. Beginning on Sept. 11, the volunteer workers met on Sept. 18 and closed their series Sept. 25.

A one-day conference was held Sept. 28, when the part the church may play in helping the returning service personnel was discussed. Future conferences are being planned for other groups, according to Mr. Darling. One will be devoted to the receptionists who are employed at the various local veteran information centers.

Success of the conferences already held has reached social workers as far west as Portland, Ore., where the Y. M. C. A. has asked for details. From Detroit has come a request from the War Manpower Commission for an outline of the conference programs, while more than 100 letters have

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Fair and Cool

Christian Science War Relief Grows

An increase in the sewing, knitting, packing and shipping activities of Christian Science War Relief Committee units is now being asked. The Committee points out that the end of the conflict will not put an end to the need for reclothing the liberated populations of the European Continent.

Announcement is going forward, therefore, to all Churches of Christ, Scientist, and Christian Science Societies in the United States that the War Relief Committee has been authorized to extend its program to include postwar relief in Europe at the earliest opportunity. [First Page, Second Section.]

Boston Water Leakage Keeps Hunters Busy

By Bertram B. Johansson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, like all large cities, has huge water leakage losses to contend with in its 1,000-mile water system. At least 2,000,000 gallons a day are lost to the City through leakages and "under-registering" water meters. Some estimates would double and even treble that figure.

Just last week, the City of Fitchburg, with only one fifteenth the population of Boston, announced that a water survey showed 800,000 gallons of water were leaking away from its pipes each day.

Unlike many large municipalities, however, Boston has taken more than the usual steps to locate and plug the leaks, and is to be considered among the more progressive cities in this respect. Since April of this year, Water Department engineers, with the aid of sensitive geophones and photoflow instruments, have ferreted out and plugged leaks which today would have been wasting 1,000,000 gallons a day. Since 1940 they have saved what today would have been a cumulative leakage of 4,000,000 gallons a day.

The City of Boston purchases its water from the Metropolitan District Commission—an average of about 105,000,000 gallons a day—but provides all piping and servicing within the City limits.

Used a "Dowser"

In the old days, when a Boston farmer wanted to find a hidden spring of water for driving a new well, like as not he may have called on a "dowser" to locate the subterranean flow. The dowser, usually an older inhabitant of a village, would bring along his forked apple twig, and grasping the two prongs with both hands and pointing the single branch out in front of him, stride over the pasture or hillside where the farm-

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Dumbarton Oaks talks enter second phase as Russians conclude their presentation.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Chinese delegates at the opening of the second phase of the Dumbarton Oaks world security conference urged a more powerful successor to the League of Nations than either Britain, America, or Russia previously considered, and they did so against a Washington background in which President Roosevelt amplified his own views of post-victory problems.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chairman of the Chinese delegation, urged an international police force and world security association.

Among his recommendations, as China took the place of Russia in the preliminary conferences with the United States and Great Britain, Dr. Koo urged a successor to the old League dedicated to removing the "economic and social" causes of war; having adequate international force at its disposal "which it can promptly use whenever and wherever needed," and with power to mediate matters like international boundary disputes, and offering "sovereign equality" to small as well as big powers in a membership eventually open to "all" countries.

The beginning of the Chinese phase of the conference at which tentative prints are being made for the new league or association, followed the end of the protracted Russian phase at which agreement was achieved on many points. But a "10 per cent" of issues dealing, it is believed, with the veto power of the big powers and other matters was left unresolved.

Hope for Speedy Success

In opening the second phase of the Dumbarton Oaks conference, Secretary Hull expressed hope for speedy success, emphasizing that this is merely the initial stage and that a full "United Nations conference may be convened at an early date to bring to fruition the work which has been initiated in these conversations." He also gave indirect assurance to the Senate that the Administration will not seek to dragoon America into membership without fair warning and ample debate.

In replying, Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British delegates'

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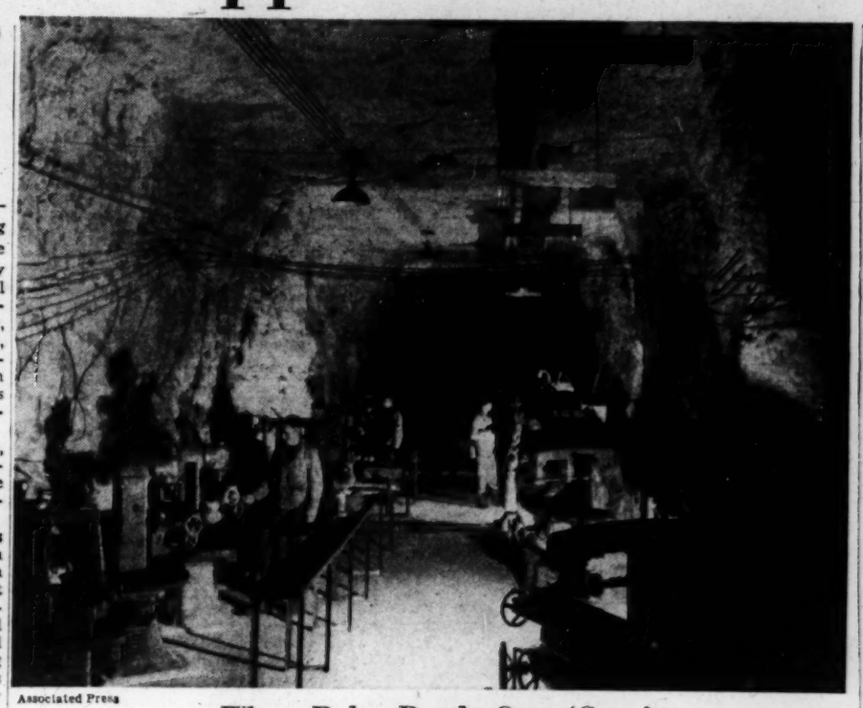

Associated Press

Where Robot Bombs Once 'Grew'

American soldiers inspect one of the many machine shops at an underground robot-bomb factory at Thil, north of Metz, France, which was captured on Sept. 11. From 100 to 150 bombs were said to have been the daily production of this factory, which was located in an iron-ore mine.

Allies Poised in Italy for Drive to Alps, Prepare in West for Massive Assault

By Henry Sowerby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Allied campaign in Italy is at the opening of a new phase as the Fifth and Eighth Armies look down from the last heights of the Apennines upon the Emilian and Lombardy plains below.

Ever since Sept. 3, 1943, Allied forces have been battling their way through the 450 miles of wild mountain country, meeting stubborn resistance with very little letup.

If much of this heroic struggle has received less than adequate notice, the reason is partly that the purpose of the Italian campaign has never been so clearly understood as that of the campaigns in the West and East.

What will these two armies do when they have debouched on the 75-mile plains that reach to the Alps?

Why has it been necessary for them to struggle up the whole 600-mile length of the narrow Italian peninsula, when a landing on the northern Ligurian or Venetian coast might have nipped off the whole peninsula at a bite?

These questions will be officially answered in due time. Meanwhile, two factors throw some light on the situation. One is the fact that while this 12-month struggle has been in progress, airfields at Foggia, Rome, and elsewhere have become available to Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker's formidable Mediterranean Air Force.

Within Allied Range

This organization, reinforced by crack squadrons from Malta and the famous Desert Air Force of North Africa, have battered war plants from Munich to Vienna that the Germans had considered beyond the range of Allied bombers.

The other factor is the unexpected skill of the Germans in exacting the highest price for their withdrawals. The Allied command could not have guessed that the trek up Italy would take so long—especially in view of Italy's surrender.

When in September, 1918, the Allies in World War I undertook a similar mountain advantage up the Balkans from Salonika, Gen. Franchet D'Esperey's mixed force of French, British, Serbs, and Greeks knocked Bulgaria out of the war in less than 10 days, and

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Dover's Ordeal Ends; Nazi Guns Silenced

By the Associated Press

Dover, England, Sept. 30

Just over four years after the first German shell crashed across the narrow straits, the people of Dover were told officially today that their ordeal by gunfire was ended.

Shortly after 10 a. m. loud speakers in the town gave this message:

"The Mayor has received official information that all the long-range guns on the other side of the Channel have now been captured."

The message was also broadcast in the caves, where many persons have been sheltering the last month during the fierce bombardment of this little capital of the so-called "Hellfire Corner."

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week witnessed the tragic though gallant failure of an effort to cut the European war short by an air-borne sweep around the upper flank of the massive German system of Rhineland defenses.

The measure of the failure was best expressed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's cautious disassociation from the previous optimistic estimates that Germany would be defeated in 1944—estimates which had been voiced with confidence previously by such authorities as Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and even sanctioned implicitly by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

No Mass Attack Yet

But behind this failure the steady build-up of British and American force continued along the great battle line from the Alps to the North Sea. The net impression remained at the end of the week that plans are being pushed as rapidly as possible for the kind

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Texas Stands Upon Brink Of Break With Solid South

Assessing the political factors in Texas and the South to see how the revolt of some southern Democrats against the national Administration of their Party may affect the coming election, The Christian Science Monitor's Central News Bureau chief, in an intensive survey, today begins a series of timely articles.

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 30—In the forefront of the Southern revolt within the Democratic Party, Texas today stands at the crossroads that can lead to joint rule in this State with Republicans, to establishment of the Republican Party in the traditionally Democratic Solid South, or to a new national party, essentially conservative.

R. B. Creager of Brownsville, Republican National Committeeman in Texas, said this week that an effort was being made to bring about a coalition of Texas forces opposed to the re-election of President Roosevelt.

The newly formed "Texas Regular Party" members "are in a negative position," he commented, saying that "a majority of them will come around to Republican nominee Thomas E. Dewey because of their position in regard to the New Deal."

Anti-Roosevelt Fight

It now is an anti-Roosevelt fight. While sectional factors, such as the racial question, give it impetus, it digs deep into long-time issues, and the outlines of a basic liberal-conservative battle are clear.

Some insist it really is a counter-revolution. It is not, they hold, a planned effort of progressive elements to force this section away from its traditional one-partyism. It is rather the crystallization of the South's natural conservatism, away from the liberal New Deal, and into some new form not yet determined, they say.

The South has remained solidly Democratic in other years, even though that party nationally has failed accurately to reflect for some time what many believe is the basically conservative political atmosphere of the South. It has done so because it has associated the Republican Party with events which spelled degradation for this section.

New Deal Gone Too Far?

But now the New Deal, it is argued, has gone too far, and the South is beginning to stir. It is standing up to the choice—to continue to vote Democratic and continue the kind of democracy it does not want, or to do one of two other things—vote Republican or form a new party.

The New Deal, which has owed its successive re-elections largely to the Solid South, has then, it would appear, actually been the cause of what may be, if the Republicans don't accomplish it this fall, its own downfall.

Though the revolt probably won't boil over this fall, the

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Poles Oust Sosnkowski In Move to Placate Russia

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski was ousted today as Commander in Chief of Poland's armed forces in a move to placate Russia and pave the way for resumption of friendly Polish-Soviet relations.

Yielding finally to the persuasion of Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and the pressure of the British Government, President Wladyslaw Rackiewicz signed the decree dismissing his long-time friend as Poland's military leader.

The country's military leadership was transferred at the same time to the hero of the Warsaw uprising and commander of Poland's Underground Army, Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski—until a few days ago known only as "General Bor."

General Bor was regarded in London quarters as acceptable to Moscow. His communiqués from within Warsaw in recent days have reported that his forces were working in close co-operation with the Red Army.

The President's decree is expected to strengthen the hand of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk for further negotiations on a rapprochement with the Soviet Government. Poles in London were hopeful the change of commanders will draw their government together with the Polish Committee of National Liberation in Lublin, which holds agreements with the Soviet Union.

As "General Bor," Komorowski has been directing the Patriot uprising in Warsaw.

Second Phase of Dumbarton Oaks Talks

Associated Press

Chinese Follow Russians at Conference

The American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, in opening this second phase of the postwar security deliberations, expressed hope for a speedy success. Left to right at head table are: Dr. Wei Tao-Ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chairman of the Chinese delegation; Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Vice-President; Secretary Hull; the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States; Sir Alexander Cadogan, head of the British delegation, and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State and Chairman of the American delegation. The Dumbarton Oaks mansion adds its dignity to the talks.

Third Army knocks out 113 German tanks—Soviets pierce forts at Czech-Pole border.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied attacks are being stepped up along the entire Western Front.

American Seventh Army forces have driven wedges into two of the four main passes through the Vosges to the Rhine after materially improving their positions before the Belfort Gap.

The American First Army has knocked out eight fortified positions southwest of Prum near the center of the Siegfried Line.

The Third Army has beaten back German assaults in the Metz-Nancy sector, destroying an estimated 113 tanks in two days.

Cape Griz Nez has been captured, and a 24-hour truce to permit the evacuation of civilians has come to an end at Calais.

The British Second Army is holding against Nazi blows aimed at Nijmegen and the strategic bridge across the Waal-Rhine.

And the Germans have destroyed approaches to the Arnhem bridge, which the gallant paratroopers were forced to quit, in an effort to impede a British drive north.

In all likelihood, the Allied blows mark the opening steps in a major effort to crash deep into Germany before winter difficulties make it virtually impossible to carry out major operations. The comparative lull that has prevailed in many sectors of the long Western Front for the past few weeks has provided an opportunity to bring up to the battle line the incredibly vast amounts of ordnance and supplies that will be needed to sustain an all-out break-through attempt. Incidentally, the first snow of the year is reported falling in the Belfort Gap area.

The Nazis are boasting that a "stable front" has been established in the West and that any further Allied pushes will be held, but this remains to be seen. Battle-front dispatches indicate the Germans are putting still more misfit and over-age troops into the Siegfried defenses, and recently captured prisoners say the enemy soldiery no longer is sustained by promises of "secret weapons."

Meanwhile, in the war against Japan, Admiral Nimitz's forces have taken three more islets in the Palau group and a new airfield. This means they now control nine of the strategic islands slightly more than 500 miles east of the Philippines. In taking the three new pin points, Admiral Nimitz's men have driven Japanese artillery out of range of the excellent bomber runway on Peleliu Island. Since they first landed in the Palaus on Sept. 15, the American forces have slain approximately 10,000 Japanese.

In eastern Europe, the Soviet offensive against Hungary has penetrated a 90-mile stretch of fortifications along the Czech-Polish border and is rolling westward through northern Transylvania. There is nothing new to report on the progress of Russian troops battling into the Hungarian plain from Romania. The Russians are accompanying their military blows with a propaganda campaign urging Hungary to quit the hopeless struggle.

The Germans continue to fight fiercely in Italy. Enemy counterblows have forced the British Eighth Army to give up a small bridgehead across the Fiumcino River eight miles northwest of Rimini.

Western Front:

Seventh Army troops pushed through rocket and mortar fire into the first two passes of the

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Boston Water Leakage Keeps Inspectors Busy

Continued from Page 1

er would find water. When the "dowsing-rod" was unmistakably drawn downward by some invisible attraction, the dowser would announce that the "drink" was below.

The twig doesn't always have to be from an apple tree, according to dowser "authorities" whose methods have often been questioned. Forks from a fruit or nut-bearing tree—pear, peach, hazel, beech, or even a willow tree, will do for some dowsers.

Having had sufficient water at its disposal for many years, however, Boston found in 1940 that it needed a leak-dowser instead, and the Water Department has hired several water engineers from the Pitometer Company of New York, who, with a crew of about 10 men from the Public Works Department, work on a 24-hour-a-day basis pursuing the escaping waters.

Done at Night

Much of the water-stalking is done at night and the most important investigating work is done between 3 and 5 o'clock in the morning when auto traffic sets up only a minor field of sound interference, and when water flow is at a minimum.

A selected district of the city is isolated by the closing of boundary valves, and the water flow is measured on sensitive photo-flow instruments to ascertain the minimum night flow. If it is suspiciously high, a further narrowing of the area is made by the closing of other valves and again the flow is measured.

When the general area of leakage has been determined, men, equipped with sound-amplifying geophones, follow the course of the water main down the street, until the telltale trickle or dripping water sound is detected. Then begins the work of excavating, substituting new pipe where necessary, and caulking in many cases, and often restoration of pressure in your bathtub faucet is thus effected.

Regular testing of meters in industrial plants where large quantities of water are used also is a profitable water-saving measure for the City, for corrosion and wear will cause many a meter to "underregister."

The Water Department's leakage problems began many years ago. When Boston's public water system was inaugurated in 1848, James Russel Lowell, New England's famed poet, wrote a 42-line ode celebrating the occasion of the flowing of waters from Lake Cochituate into the City reservoir which then occupied the site of the present State House. Not that Lowell was responsible for any of the water problems!

Gushing Stream

On that memorable inauguration day in October '48, a gushing stream was diverted through a conduit from the Beacon Hill reservoir to the fountain at the Boston Common Frog Pond (which then had frogs in it, we assume, although there are no records) and the pressure gave head to a majestic jet of water 90 feet high, or about as high as natural pressure from the reservoir on the hill would permit.

As the water arched to its magnificent height and onlookers eyed the sprays reaching their graceful zenith, selections of rejoicing from the oratorio of "Elijah" were choired by the Handel and Haydn Society to acclaim the watery occasion.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

Tremont at Temple Place, Boston 11, Mass.

Also In Wellesley

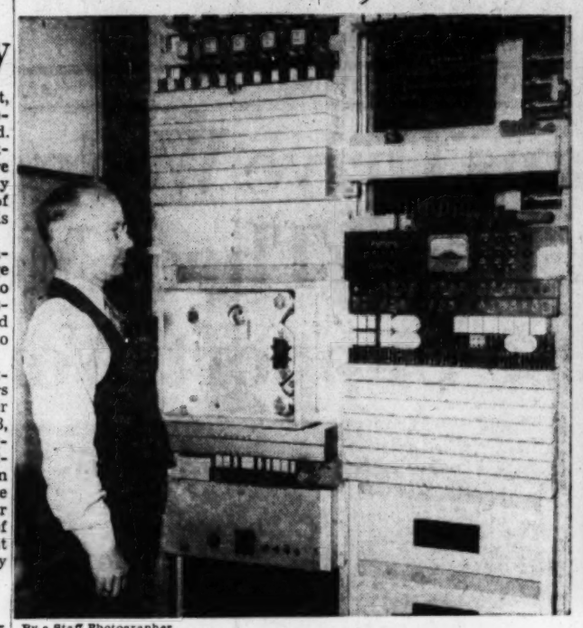
Sparkle By Night

Be brilliant and lovely these newly formal evenings in blouses like these. For smart examples there's a jeweled rayon velvet with a young round neckline; a lame with a contradictory tailored look! Two of many we have to show you.

Left, Above 17.95 BLOUSE SALON

Right, Above 15.00 SECOND FLOOR

Rain or Shine, Hot or Cold, It's All Here on a Tape



By a Staff Photographer

He Watches the Talking Tape

Behind the scenes in the central Boston office of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, we find the equipment used to give thousands of persons the information they seek about the weather. At the left, Henry Lunny, switchman, supervises the complicated apparatus which automatically records and transmits the weather information when customers dial FORecast 2424. At the right, Miss Anna McCormack, one of some 60 operators whose voice may be heard, is shown seated before the triple recording instrument reading the original message for transcription. When that's done, she goes back to other duties; and even though many subscribers are known to have tried to converse with Miss McCormack, or some of the other operators, there's no way of doing this.

She's the Little Girl Who Isn't There

Blue Ration Tokens Invalid at Midnight

Blue ration tokens for processed foods will become invalid at midnight tonight, Office of Price Administration officials reminded housewives today. Beginning tomorrow, Oct. 1, all ration values for processed foods will be in multiples of 10, and will require only stamps for ration payment. The tokens are to be returned to an Ohio manufacturer for storage.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Saturday, Sept. 30

Free tickets for sports, theaters, at ticket office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7968.

Baseball, Braves Field. Braves vs. Cubs, 1:30 p. m. (Tomorrow—Last game of the season.)

Ballroom Dancing, Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m. Couples only. Orchestra.

Officers' Dances, 8 p. m. Army and Navy Officers' Club, Copley-Plaza. Orchestra. 74c; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street. Nonmembers 50c. Orchestra; Jewish Welfare Board Committee, Hotel Lenox. Orchestra.

Dances, With Orchestras, Hostesses, 8 p. m., Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Stanford Street; 140 Clarendon Street; 22 Batterymarch Street; Affiliate of Jewish Youth, 225 Clarendon Street; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue. Formal. Free Photos; 5 Ruggles Street.

Tea Dances, Open House, Hostesses: Buddies Club, 150 Newbury Street, 4 p. m.; 26 Temple Place; 80 Boylston Street. Social 7:30 p. m.; 32 City Square, Charlestown. Siesta, 5-8 p. m.

American-Scandinavian Dances, Dorchester Plaza, Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Sketching. Buddies Club, 3 p. m.; 149 Stanford Street. 8 p. m. Photographs Taken: Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue. 8 p. m.

Concert, Gardner Museum, 280 Fenway, 2:45 p. m.

Second Anniversary, 26 Temple Place. Formal Dance, 8 p. m.

Officers' Formal Dance, 46 Beacon Street, Jacobson's Orchestra.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Merchant Seamen, Bostonian, 1,138 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Dance. Music by Bartholomew. Hostesses.

British Merchant Marine, British Officers and Apprentices Club, 33 Commonwealth Avenue.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna M. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, in the church edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m.

The Museum of Fine Arts announces a free public lecture on Chinese Porcelains by Mr. Dart at 3 p. m., and one on Portraiture at 4 p. m., by Miss Adlow.

A free public concert at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Carmela Ippolito, violinist, at 2 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Braintree Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather–Dial FORecast 2424; But Don't Ask Any Questions

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Calm assurance on the progress of the recent hurricane, which swept the eastern Atlantic coast, was sought by many of the 124,460 Bostonians who, up to 10 o'clock that Thursday night, tried to call FORecast 2424—the number which gives telephone subscribers the latest weather data.

This fact has been disclosed in letters and calls to the office of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which reports that, on the day in question, 75,796 persons succeeded in obtaining the desired information, while 48,664 heard the "busy" signal.

"It was not so much to find out about the hurricane, but for the assurance contained in the calm, cool voice of the operator," said one subscriber. That assurance of impending emergency set many about the task of preparing for the storm and making things safe and fast.

However, some other subscribers are not always so kindly. Often, they become quite indignant when they fail to receive any response to their queries for additional data from the "operator," whose somewhat stereotyped, but calm, message is familiar to all who use this service. One may connect right in the middle of a word, but, in its entirety, the message goes something like this:

The Forecast

"United States Weather Bureau forecast for Boston and vicinity:

"Fair and cool over the weekend except for some high cloudiness tonight and Sunday. The lowest temperature tonight will be about 50 degrees. Yesterday's mean temperature was 58. Gentle to moderate winds. The temperature at 10:30 a. m. was 57."

It is such messages which assure the listener he should take his umbrella and raincoat; or that the driving may be slippery; or that plans for the picnic may go ahead as scheduled.

However, numerous complaints have reached the Telephone Company from those who believed they were listening to an operator who could hear everything they had to ask, but who just refused to answer. They might just as well have tried arguing with their radio, for, actually, what they heard was merely the recorded voice of one of the staff of some 60 specially trained operators at the Company's central office at 8 Harrison Avenue.

These operators change about frequently during the week—but, in all cases, their voices have that same trained quality of calmness and assurance.

Prepared by U. S.

The forecast information, prepared by the U. S. Weather Service Bureau at East Boston, is transmitted hourly to the soundproof weather room of the Telephone Company by means of a teletypewriter. There, the teletyped message is read into a phone transmitter by one of the operators, and is transcribed magnetically onto a permaloid steel tape.

It was the development of this particular tape at the Bell Laboratories in New York City which made this valuable public service possible. The voice of the operator is represented by magnetic impulses recorded on the tape. While invisible, these impulses compare physically to the voice indentations which one finds on a phonograph record. The variations in the tone of the operator's voice are modulated magnetically on the tape, which is 100 feet in length and takes about 30 seconds to make a complete revolution, or recording.

Three of these tapes are made simultaneously in the recording machine, one for use during the next hour as the weather forecast is brought up to the minute, one for standby use in case of any interruption in the service of the first tape, and a third for a spare.

Changed Hourly

The recorded message on the tape may be "erased" instantly by a demagnetizing process, and the tape used over and over again, a new message being imposed upon it magnetically immediately the other message has been "erased."

The message is changed hourly, with new weather data added as it comes from the Bureau, plus changes in the recording of the temperature every hour on the half-hour.

An automatic counter attached to the equipment records each call as made by subscribers, and when the service was inaugurated on Nov. 17, 1940, the number of calls received indicated that about 50,000 persons weekly would be seeking weather information. Sufficient equipment was installed to handle 80,000 calls a week.

However, the service quickly became so popular that increases were necessary, and today the equipment is designed to handle a maximum of 200 simultaneous calls a minute—12,000 an hour—or more than 2,000,000 a week.

That even this, in an emergency such as the recent hurricane, is not sufficient at times is indicated by the nearly 50,000 "busy" signals recorded during the period from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Sept. 14. These "busy" signals do not begin until a maximum of 200 persons a minute are simultaneously dialing or listening to FORecast 2424.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. Stamps H5 through K5 become valid tomorrow, Oct. 1.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely.

Use of blue tokens will be discontinued tonight. Stamps M5 through R5 become valid tomorrow, Oct. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; and good throughout current heating year. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B3 and C3 coupons expire Sept. 30. Expiration dates on others vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with state and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Now's the Time To Bed Garden For Long Rest

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Victory Harvest Show over—and what a show!—and most of the crops gathered out of the victory garden patch, comes the big test of the gardener's perseverance. For now the garden must be put to bed for the winter and the garden tools stored away.

There are no immediate results from this job; it is one that reaches into the future, to the time early next spring when seed catalogues have come once more and the earth can be worked for next year's planting. But every step in this garden cleanup is important.

Most of New England has already had heavy enough frost to kill tomato and squash vines and everything else but the more hardy plants. Your green tomatoes are probably being made into chutney, the partly ripe ones wrapped separately in newspapers for ripening, your summer squashes and marrows ready for the pot or given to neighbors unless you have good storage space for a few. Beets were probably unharmed by frost, and can be stored. Brussels sprouts, Swiss chard, kale and spinach will continue to supply the table, for they like nippy weather. Parsnips improve by being left in the ground until later.

Burn Your Cornstalks

Pull up all plants that have finished bearing. If they are free from insects and diseases they can go on the compost pile. If not, let them dry then burn them. Corn stalks should be burned on account of the corn borer, which lives over winter. If you have any of that soot fungus which attacks corn, be sure to burn it quickly and thoroughly. It is hard to control and seems to infest the soil.

Fall plowing or digging of the garden plot will save a lot of time in the spring when one is busy with other things. Its disadvantages are danger of soil erosion and leaching of plant food. A cover crop after turning over the soil might yet get enough start before winter and will hold the soil until turned in next spring for humus. Plant one of the winter grains. After the first hard frost we often have several weeks of growing weather.

Tools should be thoroughly cleaned before they are put away. It is a temptation merely to stow them out of sight and forget about them. Take the wheel hoe apart and clean it of soil, soaking the bolts in equal parts of kerosene and turpentine if they are rusted. If you have a rubber-tired wheelbarrow, deflate the tire somewhat and lift it off the ground. Clean the inside of the metal barrow with rough burlap or something similar.

Be Sure and Drain Hose

Drain the hose thoroughly, by hanging sections of it up or spreading it on a side hill, and later roll it on the reel, storing all the nozzles together in a convenient place. Be sure all spades, hoes, trowels, sickles, etc., are cleaned of caked soil or dried grass. With a file or carburundum stone you may like to sharpen everything this fall.

Clean all the grass out of the lawn mower. Oil the mower well before putting it away.

Fertilizer should be well marked and stored in a dry place so it will not cake. Seeds should be put into glass jars with a few perforations in their tops for air, and carefully labeled.

Metal tools need to be stored in an airy, dry place. A dry garage or shed is good. Unheated cellars are usually too damp.

This is the final victory garden column for this season. It has been a great year, the experts agree, for you victory gardeners almost equaled the outstanding production of 1943 in spite of two severe setbacks—the heavy frosts of May 18 and 19 and the long summer drought. Most city gardens actually increased in production. All this is a patriotic job to be proud of. And—didn't those vegetables taste good!

Aviation of Boston Urged To Share C. A. B. Meeting

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston aeronautical interests should be "in there pitching" on Oct. 16, when the Civil Aeronautics Board holds what may turn out to be the first in a series of hearings on applications for North Atlantic air routes.

A move has been instituted by the Aviation Committee of the Boston, Chamber of Commerce headed by Ralph M. Eastman, to have the trans-Atlantic hearings transferred to Boston from Washington where they were originally scheduled. This move certainly would place the hearings in a friendlier atmosphere.

The Committee also is working to have the New England feeder air line hearings, scheduled for Dec. 4 in Washington, also moved to Boston.

Scheduled to be heard at that time are applications for trans-Atlantic and world routes made by American Airlines, American Export Airlines, Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, and Braniff Airways, as well as new operators, including one with trans-oceanic air freight aspirations.

Boston concern should be manifested since these hearings may actually determine whether Boston will be on any trans-Atlantic air routes. It is significant that when the Civil Aeronautics Board last June announced a number of basic world routes which it thought the United States Government ought to fly after the war, Boston, according to some local circles, was left out of the official considerations.

What C. A. B. Proposes

One of the C. A. B.-proposed basic routes would go by way of New York, to a point in Newfoundland or Labrador, a point in Eire, London, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Istanbul, and Cairo.

Applications just made to the Board by Pan American World Airways, furthermore, seem conspicuously to leave out Boston. One of Pan Am's applied-for routes, for instance, seeks service from New York to Moscow, by way of Labrador, Iceland, Oslo, Stockholm, and Leningrad. That route, incidentally, approximately parallels a route asked for by Northeast Airlines of Boston, which is not one of the applications now under consideration.

It may be that American intermediate stops are proposed on these basic government and Pan American routes across the Atlantic, but it would lend a note of encouragement to local aeronautical circles to see the Hub designated as an aerial stopping point.

At least four of the applicants whose petitions are scheduled to be heard in Washington are worthy of local attention, since their routes in all cases either name Boston as a stop outward bound or their designated routes indicate Boston as a potential intermediate.

Ambitious Boston Plans

Most ambitious in their plans for Boston are American Airlines and American Export Airlines. We link them because American already has an application pending before the Board seeking permission to acquire a controlling interest in Export.

American seeks to have Boston named as an exchange point between its domestic routes from Chicago and the Southwest to its projected overseas service. Export has applied for a round-robin service between Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Washington to pick up traffic for its overseas routes to the United Kingdom and to the Mediterranean.

TWA, which already has begun to advertise its ambitions as "Trans-World Airline," proposes to extend its projected ocean service northward and eastward from Boston to Montreal and then jump either by way of Labrador to Iceland and the United Kingdom, or by way of Newfoundland. PCA has also asked for the New York, Labrador, Iceland, Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Moscow, Teheran, Basra route. The company indicates in its route maps that Boston could be, quite easily, an intermediate stop.

Conferences of Broad Scope To Enlighten Aids to Veterans

Continued from Page 1

come to Mr. Darling's office at the Boston Veterans Reception Center, 7 Beacon Street, showing interest in the plan.

While the general outline of the plan remains static, Mr. Darling explained that its application to any group is made to fit by slight adjustments.

Three main divisions which are covered in every conference are: the needs, ways of meeting the needs, and the breakdown of the broad picture to show where the group attending the conferences can be most helpful.

Veterans themselves are called upon to show the existence of the need for such educational conferences. Advised by Mr. Darling to tell their stories "straight from the shoulder" the veterans at the first meeting explain the ways in which they were helped or hindered by the ones they met as they attempted a comeback into civilian life. By using these unrehearsed and candid round-table discussions, the problems which veterans are meeting are reduced from mere statistical figures to the actual daily personal contacts easily understood by the conferees.

Counteract False Data

Recognizing that much harm has been done through the giving of false information regarding the benefits which Federal and state governments have provided for the veterans, the plan brings the second division into play with factual accounts by government officials of these benefits.

Workers are told that they are not expected to know all the "ins and outs" of veteran legislation, but are advised that they should acquaint themselves with the proper agency to whom the veteran can be referred for prompt action.

In this session the close cooperation of the Veterans Administration, Selective Service, and the United States Employment Service on the national level is explained. Facilities of the local veterans information centers based on the plan of the Massachusetts Committee on Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment and their application to the group problem is pointed out.

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Prices and Your Purse: Dwindling Ration List Tight

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 30

The nation's ration list is growing smaller, but the items left are growing tighter.

The new 20-point value for butter, effective Oct. 1, is the highest yet. OPA Administrator Chester Bowles predicts the extreme shortage will last at least 90 days, but the higher point value ought to spread out distribution to help coastal states. Butter production is lowest in 22 years, and demands from liberated nations overseas are soaring.

There's one advantage over last year's shortage: margarine is now down to two red points a pound.

Sugar in East

The sugar shortage in the East is attributed to a rush to preserve hurricane fruit, and the generally short size of the world sugar supply. Apples blew off the trees at the time that the grape crop came in.

Housewives who had planned to make jellies and preserves to use as butter substitutes will lose the opportunity unless the War Food Administration can rush in emergency supplies.

Shoe Stamps Valid

Consumers still holding Airplane Stamps 1 and 2 were assured by OPA this week that this currency will remain valid when the next shoe ration stamp comes into use Nov. 1, so they need not be spent until shoes are actually needed.

Which new stamp will be used for shoes will be announced shortly before Nov. 1.

'A' Gas Applications

Motorists on the East Coast will be advised locally as to where and when application forms for the new "A" gas books can be obtained and filed. All applications for renewal must be accompanied by the back cover of the current "A" book.

"A-12's" in the present book will never be used in the East partly to bring the same "A" coupon in use all over the country and partly to foil counterfeiters who have printed large numbers of "A-12's."

Bike Accessories

The new unrationed bicycles soon to make their appearance will still be 10 to 20 pounds lighter than the 50-pound prewar average.

They will be made in small as well as large sizes and will again be equipped with chain guards, skirt guards and stands, prohibited since March, 1942.

Little 'High Test'

An explosion at one of the nation's leading lead manufacturing plants means motorists will get less high test gas for a while. There will be no decrease in overall quantities of gas available to civilians.

Better Wool

Retailers generally [illegible] that the quality of woolen [illegible] in this year's winter coats is better than last year, but prices are going up. Increase in the Federal excise tax on furs, effective since last spring, has contributed to an advance in fur-trimmed coat prices and many lower-price lines have disappeared.

Skimpy Prospects

Unless the war in Europe ends soon, spring dress styles will still be skimpy. Regulations on the use of material are scheduled to go off on V-E Day, but spring lines will be in full production within a few weeks.

The current tight supply of cotton goods, now tighter than at any period during the war, is expected by the Office of War Information to continue for a period varying from one to two years after the collapse of Germany. Goods sent overseas for relief will be primarily low-cost, durable fabrics of which there is the greatest shortage domestically. Overseas demands for woolen cloth may easily offset the drop in military requirements for uniforms and blankets when the war is over in Europe.

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Plea for More Scout Leaders

Poster Seeks Larger Staff for Wider War Program

Self-explanatory poster of the Girl Scouts of America is shown here, as the youth movement tells how its activities have expanded in wartime. Usual round of recreational and civic services of peacetime also are continuing at a record peak of membership.

Overseas Role Of Girl Scouts Gets Emphasis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—With Girl Scout membership at the record high of 1,016,064, the role this organization will play overseas in a reconstructed world is looming with increasing importance in program preparations at American headquarters here. A campaign is on now for adult leaders, advisers, guides and Troop Committee members to keep pace with international, as well as national, needs.

Meanwhile six national Girl Scout staff members are "on loan" to the United Nations Relief Administration in Palestine and Egypt, where they are assisting in women's and children's camps, and the insignia of this uniform is speaking the universal language of service in still other lands, although much of the program is in abeyance for the peacetime rehabilitation era.

The International Committee of the organization in June appropriated $5,000 for relief work among children of France as soon as it could be organized satisfactorily. Also last January $10,000 went to United China Relief for Madame Chiang Kai-shek's orphanage at Koloshan; and a year ago, $1,550 to the British War Relief Society for children's clothes to be sent to Great Britain; $1,500 to the American Red Cross for the French Guides in North Africa; $5,000 to Russian War Relief for powdered milk and eggs for Russian children; and $1,000 to undernourished children who have gone to Switzerland.

Another way in which the movement has reached out to other countires is through the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund, which provides scholarships for 26 foreign students at Camp Edith Macy, to equip them to bring scouting ideals and practices to their own people. A statement from the national headquarters emphasizes that "millions of European children have known nothing except the teachinsg of the Nazis."

In a circular letter to parents by Gregory Ziemer, author and radio commentator, the organization contrasts these teachings and the benefits of democratic training, and urges continued support of the movement in uprooting the "evil which Hitler and his youth leaders have planted so well in the souls of young girls."

To pass the million mark, Girl Scout membership, including adults and youth, gained 164,000 since the first of the year and 361,194 since Pearl Harbor.

Budget Unit Asks Economies Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—In line with a presidential suggestion, the Budget Bureau Sept. 26 called upon Federal agencies to submit within 30 days their ideas for re-adjusting the government to a peacetime basis.

Changes in organization, administrative procedures and reduction of personnel and appropriations are to be recommended, Harold D. Smith, Budget Bureau Director said. He called for plans by progressive stages, starting with changes that may be made immediately and going also into cuts that must be made at the end of various stages of the war.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to Mr. Smith, had said that since total war has required a great expansion of government activities, "upon the termination of hostilities we must proceed with equal vigor to liquidate war agencies and reconvert to peace.

"This is the time to do the planning," he added, "although the war—even in Europe—is not over."

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Turk Control of Dardanelles Forecast in Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—With the end of the war, Russia will be in a position to settle the 300-year-old dispute over the Dardanelles to its own satisfaction, according to the Editorial Research reports.

Asserting that this is an extremely important fact and one which vitally concerns Great Britain and, to a lesser extent, the United States, the reports point out that Russian power in the Balkans completely changes the picture so far as this historical body of water goes.

Although intimating that Moscow will have much to say about the future of the Dardanelles, the reports suggest that Russia might very well prefer to leave them in Turkish control rather than have them placed under international control, as was the case for a time after World War I.

The reason for this is that, presumably, Turkey will continue to be a relatively weak country, as compared with the major Allied nations, and that Russia would feel reasonably sure of obtaining full use of the straits in both peace and war.

It now seems difficult to imagine a situation wherein Turkey would wish to offend Russia in regard to this passage between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora.

Turkish Control Forecast

"By domination of the Balkans," the reports say, "Russia will gain practical if not legal control of the Turkish straits and may prefer their continued administration by a relatively weak power to international control.

"To Great Britain, protection of her eastern Mediterranean shipping against possible attack from the Dardanelles is essential.

"The importance to the United States of a postwar settlement of the Dardanelles problem lies primarily, if not exclusively, in the effect such a settlement will have on the possibility of maintaining peace in that quarter of the world."

Going more deeply into the centuries-old problem of the straits, the reports point out that with the invasion of Russia by the Nazis in 1941, both Britain and Russia assured Turkey that neither had any "aggressive intentions or claims in respect to the straits."

Dissatisfaction Expressed

Recently, however, there have been signs of a deterioration in the relations between Moscow and Ankara. The Russians have made no secret of their dissatisfaction with Turkey's continued neutrality, now that he war is going strongly against the Germans.

The Russians said on one occasion that "Turkey had had a long ride on the Allied bus and that the time had come to pay the fare."

Perhaps equally serious from a Turkish point of view is the worsening of its relations with Britain. Although Prime Minister Churchill has publicly paid tribute to the service which Turkey rendered the Allies in the first six months of 1942 when the Germans were advancing in both Russia and Africa, he has become more critical of late. On May 24, 1944, the Prime Minister declared, "The course which is being taken . . . by Turkey will not, in my view, procure for the Turks the strong position at the peace table which would attend their joining the Allies."

This Russian and British pressure upon Turkey is almost certain to increase if the war drags on into the coming winter. If it should do so, the importance of the Dardanelles as a means of speeding Allied supplies to Russia will be very great and, with the war so nearly won, the Allies are sure to be impatient with Ankara if that route is not made available because of continued Turkish neutrality.

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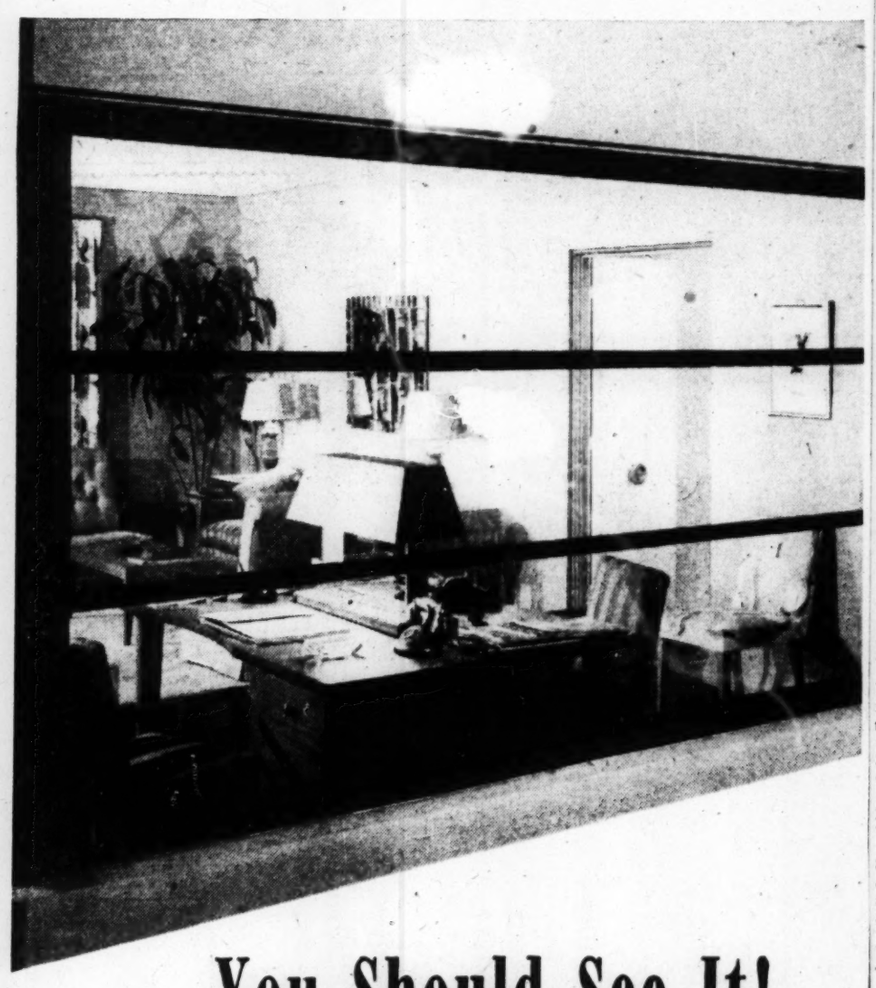
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New Autos Seen Coming Sooner Than First Hoped

Predicting that postwar automobiles will be made available for average motorists sooner than they are being led to expect, F. C. Sibley, New England manager of Nash Motors Division, recently informed local distributors that wartime research is preparing the way for springing some interesting surprises on car owners after the war.

Quoting George W. Mason, President of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, whom he interviewed on a trip to New York this week, Mr. Sibley said that airplane construction and design has provided automobile engineers with the secret of combining comfort and power in motorcars with light weight and low costs.

In one of the first clear indications given by an automobile official concerning what is coming in automotive fields, the zone manager forecast a sweeping new trend in the 30-year-old engineering problem of removing car weight without sacrificing horsepower and riding comforts.

This problem has been met, Mr. Sibley said, by new design and construction methods learned in developing the strength-with-lightness principles of building aircraft.

"While interested in economical performance of his car in the past," Mr. Sibley explained, "the motorist has been willing to sacrifice certain economies for comfort. But increasing the size of a car to provide riding comfort has necessitated increasing body weights, and hence the size of engines to obtain power to pull the bigger cars. It has been a vicious circle."

Mr. Sibley quoted Mr. Mason as saying that a lot of experimentation had gone into producing a lightweight, high-horsepower car before the war, but that the wartime work on aircraft had climaxed the effort quickly and efficiently. As in aircraft "monocoque" construction, the exterior surface of the automobile's "welded steel cage" of so-called "struts," to which is welded the steel body surface, becomes a stress-bearing member of the entire frame, Mr. Sibley stated.

With some 9,000,000 families added to America's list of families making more than $2,000 a year during the war, and with private savings soon to pass the $100,000,000,000 mark, the Nash officials anticipated a sales boom "larger than could have been dreamed of before the war."

Informal Y.M.C.A. School To Begin 10-Week Classes

Boston Young Men's Christian Association will open its Association School for the coming season next week. There are no examinations, the classes meet once a week for 10 weeks and are very informal. The school is designed to meet educational needs of people who have already had some formal education.

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Forum Director

By a Staff Photographer

The Rev. Alfred Schenkman

Heads series of Community Forums to be held in South Shore churches.

South Shore Forums Plan World Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCITUATE, Mass., Sept. 30—A clearer understanding and further enlightenment on international problems in a postwar America will feature an 11-week program in a series of Community Forums and Forum Classes sponsored by the First Parish Church here. The Community Forums will be held on Tuesday evenings at the church and will continue through Dec. 19.

Last January the Rev. Alfred Schenkman opened the Community Forums, inviting a number of outstanding speakers to conduct these meetings at the church. So successful was the idea that Mr. Schenkman has expanded his program this autumn by planning 12 weekly Forums to discuss subjects ranging from "Labor and Management" to "Mixing Blood and Oil in the Near East." In addition there will be the Forum Classes.

Participating Churches

Churches participating in the Forum Classes include Cohasset, Hingham, Kingston, Norwell, Pembroke and Scituate. A "faculty" of outstanding men has been appointed to conduct the various meetings. Among the civic and national leaders are Hans F. Abraham, formerly of the Court of Appeals, Berlin; Warren A. Seavey, one-time professor and acting head of the Law School at Imperial Pei-yang University, China, and Dirk Jan Struik, Director, Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Such topics as the "Far East," "Russia and Eastern Europe" and "Germany in the Past and in the Future," will be presented before the Forum Classes. A small fee will be charged for enrolling in these Classes.

The Community Forums opened last Tuesday evening with Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Chinese spokesman, the principal speaker. Next week Dr. A. Howard Myers, Director of Regional Labor Relations Board, will discuss "Labor and Management — Competitors or Teammates?"

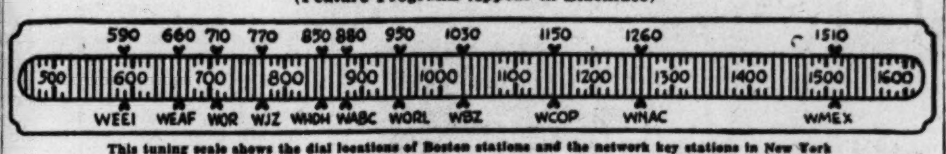
Other speakers sheduled to address the Forums include Dr. Andre Morize, Professor of French Literature at Harvard, Dr. Anup Singh, Director Research Bureau of the India League of America and Saville Davis, assistant to the Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Dates of Forums

The schedule for the Community Forums at the First Parish Church: Oct. 3, Dr. Myers, "Labor and Management — Competitors or Teammates?"; Oct. 10, Dr. Morize, "Towards a New France"; Oct. 17, Dr. Theodore Spencer, Associate Professor of English Literature at Harvard, "Shakespeare Today"; Oct. 24, Seaton Manning, Director, the Boston Urban League, "Whose Problem is the Race Problem?"; Oct. 31, Dr. Singh, "America's Stake, and Chance, in India"; Nov. 14, Mr. Davis, "The News of the Hour On the Hour"; Nov. 21, Dr. Sarah Wambaugh, former member of League of Nations Commission, "Why We Lost the Last Peace"; Nov. 28, Dr. Michael Karpovich, Associate Professor of History, Harvard University, and Dr. A. St. Antonopoulos, Greek Consul in Boston, "The Balkans—After Boiling Over"; Dec. 5, Dr. Pennington Haile, Director of Popular Education, "Lasting Peace is Up to You"; Dec. 12, the Rev. Howard Kellett, Chaplain at the State Prison, Boston, "Why You Should Keep Out of Jail"; Dec. 19, Dr. S. Ralph Harlow, Professor of Religion at Smith College, "Mixing Blood and Oil in the Near East."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	"What's Cooking?": Va-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Francis Cronin, console	"Noonday Potpourri"
12:15	**Aline MacMahon.**	riety show; Music pgm	"Man on the Farm"	News service	"Potpourri"; News
12:30	**Stars Over Holly-**	Farm and Home Makers	"Man on the Farm"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	**wood: J. Heather.**	Farm and Home Makers	Recorded music	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	**Grand Central Sta-**	Spotlight on Youth	**"Adventure Ahead"; dr.**	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	**tion: dr.; Talk**	Spotlight on Youth	**"Hill Lawyer"**	"Views and Reviews"	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	**"Luncheon With Salvy"**	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	"Parade of Bands"
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; News
2:00	**Report to Nation:**	John Metcalf's Hymnal	"Musicana"	Charles Hodges, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	**drama; interviews**	American Red Cross	"Musicana"	Dartmouth - Holy Cross	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	'Pan America Call-	Radio Pals	Army - North Carolina	football game	Sports program
2:45	ing": music	Newscast	football game; Bill	Dartmouth - Holy Cross	The Pepper Shaker
3:00	News service	Victor Herbert's Orch.	Stern, commentator	football game	Pepper Shaker
3:15	Melody in the Sky	Victor Herbert's Orch.	Army - North Carolina	Dartmouth - Holy Cross	News service
3:30	Showtime Matinee	"ABC's of OPA"	football game; Bill	football game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Showtime Matinee	Musical program	Stern, commentator	Dartmouth - Holy Cross	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	"Follies": Evelyn	Something for the Girls	Army - North Carolina	football game	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:15	Howe, mc.; News	Pamelia King, songs	football game; Bill	Dartmouth - Holy Cross	Art Jarrett's Orch.
4:30	**CBS Symphony Or.**	"Music in Review"	Stern, commentator	Great Lakes Naval	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:45	**CBS Symphony Or.**	"Music in Review"	Army-North Carolina	Training Station-Uni-	Freddie Martin's Orch.
5:00	**Philadelphia Orch.**	Music; Concert Orches-	**"Your America": Lee**	versity of Illinois foot-	Sports comments
5:15	**Eugene Ormandy,**	tra; Josef Stopak, cond	**Kopp, cond.; guests**	ball game	Glen Gray's Orch.
5:30	**con.; Brahms' 4th**	Jerome Kern's Orch.	"Story to Order"	Sports comments	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:45	**Symphony; Over.**	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orch.	News service
6:00	Page One: News	Dinner concert	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	**People's Platform:**	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	**Peace in Pacific**	Soldiers With Wings	Symphony of Melody	Fred Fove's H. S. Sports	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Soldiers With Wings	Red Cross program	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	**Lionel Barrymore:**	Baseball scores; Music	**"They Call Me Joe": dr**	American Eagles in	Deanna Durbin, songs
7:15	**"Mayor of Town"**	**Leland Stowe, comment**	**Negro Contributions**	Britain: interviews	News service
7:30	"America in Air".	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen": drama.	"Confidentially Yours".	Musical comedy songs
7:45	"America in Air".	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen": drama.	Something for the Girls	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show	Early Am. Dance Music	**Rudy Vallee Show; Edith**	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	Spike Jones, guest	Early Am. Dance Music	**Gwynn; Fritz Field**	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	**Gilbert & Sullivan Fes-**	**Truth or Consequence;**	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	**tival; 'The Gondoliers'**	**Ralph Edwards, m. c.**	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	**soloists; chorus; orch.;**	National Barn Dance;	'The Chimes of San Se-	**Classical Album: Sibeli-**
9:15	Frank Sinatra; J.	**Josef Stopak, cond.**	music; comedy; orch..	bastian': music-drama;	**us: Symphony No. 1**
9:30	Edwards; Political	Louis Prima's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	Robert Quick, violinist;	**Classical Album: Sibeli-**
9:45	Serenade: Jessica	Dance orchestra; Quiz	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	soloists; chorus; orch.	**us: Symphony No. 1**
10:00	Dragonette Orch..	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	Adrian Rollini's Trio	News service
10:15	J C Flippen's 'Cor-	Musical Autographs	Franchot Tone, guest.	"Shady Valley Barn	'The Lonesome Drifter'
10:30	rection, Please'	**Herbert Marshall in**	Grand Ole Opry; Whitey	Dance": orch; soloists	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	V. Monroe's Or.	**"The Man Called X"**	Ford; Roy Acuff; songs	George Wood, m. c.	Red Nichol's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Fats Waller's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	George Sterney's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30	Woody Herman Or.	Fishermen's program	**"I Sustain the Wings":**	George Barry's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Woody Herman Or.	Concert in Miniature	**AAFTC Bond drama**	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; "Melodies".	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Newscast	News service Weather.	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle: Lullabies	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm and Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	**E Power Biggs, or-**	Judea Hour	Church School of Air	Religious program	Sunday Morning Serv-
9:30	**gan; guests**	Judea Hour	**NBC String Quartet**	Network speaker	ices
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	**NBC String Quartet**	Network speaker	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Political talk	Park Street Church	"Your Radio Reporter"	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45	Studio program	Services; speaker	"It's Show Time"	"Symphonietta"	**Services from The**
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	**Pursuit of Learning:**	Service from Cathedral	**Mother Church, The**
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	**"Military Training"**	Church of St. Paul	**First Church of Christ,**
11:30	**Invitation to Learn-**	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	**Scientist, in Boston,**
11:45	**ing; guest speakers**	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	**Massachusetts**
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Religious program	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Musical program	Religious program	Andrews Sisters, songs
12:30	**Transatlantic Call:**	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	**Gilbert & Sullivan**
12:45	**People to People**	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	**Gilbert & Sullivan**
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Clayte Hazelwood	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	Washington News—Ints	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:30	Dr. Geo N Shuster	Cavalcade of Song	**U. Chicago Roundtable:**	Mystery dramatization	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	**Edward R. Murrow**	Cavalcade of Song	**"Inflation Danger"**	Mystery dramatization	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	**Dangerously Yours;**	Cavalcade of Song	Rhapsody of Rockies	'The Sky Riders'; Serv-	"Three-Quarter Time"
2:15	**Victor Jory, dr.**	Cavalcade of Song	Rhapsody of Rockies	icemen's quiz show	"Three-Quarter Time"
2:30	**World News Today**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	**John Charles Thomas;**	Herb Lewis, songs	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	**World News;** Songs	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	**orchestra; chorus; talk**	Billy Rogers' Orch.	**gram; talk; music**
3:00	**N Y Philharmonic:**	**George Hicks, comment**	World News; Upton	**"Thanks to America";**	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15	**Artur Rodzinski,**	Music; Leland Stowe	Close Roy Shield's Or	**Jean Merrill; Ted Cole**	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30	**con.; Helen Trau-**	**Ethel Barrymore as**	**'The Army Hour'; pick-**	"Nick Carter": drama	Religious program
3:45	**bel, soloist; Wag-**	**"Miss Hattie": drama**	**ups from Training Cen-**	"Nick Carter": drama	Religious program
4:00	**ner; Beethoven;**	"Off the Record"	**ters throughout the**	**Democratic National**	Treasury Varieties
4:15	**Gershwin; Sousa**	"Off the Record"	**world; speakers**	**Committee; speakers**	Treasury Varieties
4:30	**Andre Kostelanetz;**	**Thelma Altman; Walter**	**Arthur Fiedler's Orch.**	Name of That Song; mu-	Treasury Varieties
4:45	**Jan Peerce, tenor**	**Cassel; W. Pelletier**	**Arthur Fiedler's Orch.**	sic quiz; D. Williamson	Treasury Varieties
5:00	**Family Hour: Pa-**	Mary Small Revue;	**NBC Symphony Orch.;**	**'You Can't Take It With**	Religious program
5:15	**trice Munsel; Reed**	drama; "Junior Miss"	**Frank Black, cond.;**	**You': comedy series**	Religious program
5:30	**Kennedy; or.; dr.**	"Hot Copy": drama	**Grieg's Piano Concerto;**	"The Shadow": drama	Hawaiian music
5:45	**William Shirer**	"Hot Copy": drama	**Earl Wild, soloist**	"The Shadow": drama	News service
6:00	John Loder; Maria	**Paul Whiteman's Or.;**	Religious program	**'Quick as a Flash': Quiz**	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	Palmer: drama	**Alex. Knox; G. Fitz-**	Religious program	**show; Ken Roberts, mc**	light Services; speaker
6:30	**Fanny Brice; H.**	**gerald; Ed Wynn; An-**	**The Great Gildersleeve,**	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	**Stafford: comedy**	**drews Sisters; T Hus'g**	**starring Hal Peary**	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama
7:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	News commentator	**Jack Benny Show; guest**	**Baseball; Yankee Sym-**	Old-Fashioned Revival
7:15	**Helen Hayes; dr.;**	Don Gardner, news	**Fred Allen**	**phony Hour, with Ru-**	Hour; speaker
7:30	**Peggy Ryan; 'Can**	'Quiz Kids'; J. Kelly mc	Bandwagon; F. Martin;	**dolph Elie, Jr.**	Old-Fashioned Revival
7:45	**You Top This' c'st**	'Quiz Kids'; J. Kelly mc	Dick Powell, mc; News	**Yankee Symphony Hour**	Hour; speaker
8:00	"Blondie": com. sk	Greenfield Vil'ge Chapel	**Bergen-McCarthy; Effie**	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Blondie": com. sk	**Dorothy Thompson, nws**	**Klinker; O DeHavilla'd**	tion Board: Human in-	Services; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Music in Review	One Man's Family	terest pgm; gst panel.	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	Music in Review	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00	**Radio Reader's Di-**	Walter Winchell, news	Manhattan Merry - Go -	**John Baker, tenor; guest**	Good Tidings Hour
9:15	**gest; dr.; music**	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	**soloist; F. Dvonch, con**	Good Tidings Hour
9:30	**Jas. Melton Show:**	of Lower Basin Street.	American Album of	Cedric Foster, news	Good Tidings Hour
9:45	**Mary Martin, g'st**	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	**Columbus Boys' Choir**	Good Tidings Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Life of Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"The Goodwill Hour"	News; Baseball scores
10:15	It": quiz program	ring William Bendix	Or.; Marie Ragydahl	John J. Anthony, cond	Irish Melodies
10:30	**"We, the People":**	Freeling Foster's "Keep	Jackie Gleason-Les Tre-	"The Goodwill Hour"	Pan Americana
10:45	**interviews; music**	Up With the World"	mayne Show; music	Bill McCune's Orch.	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Dance Session
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Yanks in the Orient"	Story Behind Headlines	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30	Jack Pepper Show	Message of Israel	**Pacific Story: Drama,**	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music
11:45	Jack Pepper Show	Message of Israel	**Manila, Pearl of Orient**	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News; Talk

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast at Sardi's	"[illegible] of Life": sk.	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband".	Music; Interviews	"[illegible]semary": drama	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News comments	"[illegible] Voyage": drama	"Happy Joe and Ralph"	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch & His Boys	"David Harum": sk	Imogene Wolcott: Songs	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	"Glamour Manor," star-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15	"Big Sister": sk	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	program	Music; Louise Morgan	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk	'Off the Record'	"Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party".	Kick Conga
1:30	B. Flynn, news	'Off the Record'	"Parade of Stars"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time, with
1:45	The Goldbergs: sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	**American Woman's Jury**	Betty Dubrow; News
2:00	Serial drama	Industrial Talk; Music.	'The Guiding Light': sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Sports comments
2:15	"Two on a Clue".	Mystery Chef: food	'Today's Children': sk..	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports; Music; News
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	Newscasts	Hymn Recital	"Real Stories": drama	Sports comments
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Women of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra.	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": comedy.	Piano-Organ Recital	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Easy Rhythms	Pepper Young's Family	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Political talk
3:45	Studio program	Music: Listen Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; J. Messner's Or
4:15	ody in Sky; songs	Newscasts	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical program	Charlie Barnet's Orch
4:30	Studio program	News Commentator	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch.	Zeb Carver's Orchestra.	Bob Chester's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	"Hop Harrigan": drama	"Widder Brown": sk	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, Tr'bador
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Terry and the Pirates..	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Al Donahue's Or.
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe.	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	"Portia Faces Life": sk.	"Chick Carter": sk.	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Just Plain Bill": sk	"Superman": sketch	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:45	"Inside MGM": int	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwo'd	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's music.	Newscasts	Embarkation Port Band	News; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Band; Sports	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News: Major Eliot	Political talk: "War"	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	"The Show Shop"	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger":	Paul Stewart, songs	Political talk	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	to the Yanks'	western dramatization	Frontline Headlines	Latin Amer. Rhythms	Clem Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	Ray Henle, news	**Cavalcade of America:**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	**"Voice on the Stairs"**	Sunny Skylar's Se'nade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music: Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	**Howard Barlow's Orch.**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Irving Berlin's Music
9:00	**Theater: W. Bren-**	"David Harding—coun-	**Gladys Swarthout, gst.**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: music**
9:15	**nan; J. Haver; J.**	ter Spy": mystery dr	**Donald Voorhees' Or.**	"Screen Test"	**Classical Album: music**
9:30	**Crain; Greenwood;**	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	**"Information Please";**	Dance orchestra	**Classical Album: music**
9:45	**'Home in Indiana'**	Orch.; **Sen. Truman**	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	**Gov. Earl Warren, talk**	**Classical Album: music**
10:00	**Guild: A. Menjou:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	**Josephine Antoine; R.**	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	**"Shopworn Angel"**	"Top of the Evening"	**Schmidt; P. Faith's Or.**	Darlington Hooper, talk	Vocal Trio
10:30	**Johnny Morgan Va-**	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q.": Quiz show;	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Chick Webb's Orch.
10:45	**riety Show**	M. Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News service	News; N. Eddy, news	News service	Dick Stabile's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Musical program	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:30	Johnny Long's Or..	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Johnny Long's Or.	"Aloha": News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Orch.	Day's End: music

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—The Charioteers.
4:45 p. m.—The Waltz Lives On.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Story to Order.
5:45 p. m.—Music Salon.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—"Lest We Forget."
7:00 p. m.—News; Week End Review.
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
9:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR and WMTW

2:00 p. m. to 5:30—Same as WNAC.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant", Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11:15—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour, XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Jimmy O'Dea in "Over to Mrs. Mulligan's," GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Transatlantic Quiz," GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music, VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.

Sunday, October 1

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English, XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—4:45 p. m.—First Military Band, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Weekly commentary, J. B. McGeachy, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.1 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic call—People to People, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Dorset Farmer, Ralph Wightman, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Harvest Festival Service, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News, Talks, Music, VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—Show Time.
7:30 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
7:45 p. m.—Theater of the Air.
8:00 p. m.—"Pops Concert."
9:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hall.
9:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR—WMTW

3:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America."
3:30 p. m.—"Roosty of the AAF."
4:00 p. m.—Music Without Words.
5:00 p. m.—to 11 same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Mother Church Radiocast For Sunday, October 1

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, October 1

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

2,769 Languages Spoken

It is estimated that 2,769 languages, exclusive of minor dialects, are spoken in the world.

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Right - comfort, ease, convenience and getting there . . . Right in saving your gas - oil and tires . . . in knowing that the war needs 'em . . . you don't.

Eastern Massachusetts STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

Clubwomen to Open Season With Bond Drive for Planes

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts clubwomen will open their 1944-45 program by launching a War Bond campaign for the purchase of 16 Grumman F6F carrier fighter and dive-bomber planes and one PBM Martin twin-engine naval flying boat. These planes represent a goal of nearly $2,000,000 in War Bonds and Stamps to be purchased by club members.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs is initiating this ambitious project at its first Club Institute-Forum, which will take the form of a War Services Rally on Oct. 5. Mrs. Charles L. Fuller, the new chairman of War Services, heads the committee which will work in conjunction with the Sixth War Loan drive.

Before the club year is out, provided United States still needs the help, the Federation hopes to better its 1943-44 record of more than $7,000,000, for which it received a United States Treasury citation at its Swampscott convention in June.

With next Thursday's meeting at the Boston Y. W. C. A., the Federation returns to its old meeting place. Last year the monthly Institute-Forums were held at the Old South Parish House. As usual the meeting will begin promptly at 10:30 a. m. Mrs. Robert M. Hill is chairman.

Chief speaker will be Mrs. Naomi L. Engelsman, head of the materials unit of the Women's Section of the War Finance Committee, United States Treasury. Under the title "The Pin Money Bond," she will discuss ways and means of carrying out the new campaign. Miss Ruby Litchfield, chairman of the Massachusetts Women's War Finance Committee, will speak to war service chairmen from the various clubs throughout the State.

Mrs. John A. Jennings, chairman of War Relief, and Mrs. Carl S. Floyd, chairman of Veterans, will outline the needs of their departments for the coming year.

Mrs. Edwin Troland, President of the Federation, will greet clubwomen at this first meeting of her administration, and Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood, First Vice-President, and Mrs. Lewis C. Stevens, Third Vice-President, also will speak.

Other features of the program include a lesson in parliamentary procedure by Mrs. Joseph E. Davidson of Winthrop; a talk on "The Forgotten Woman" by Mrs. Henry T. Smith of Ayer, and suggestions by Mrs. Raymond M. Wheeler, legislative chairman, who will speak on "Women and the Election."

Capt. Harriet C. Stout, recruiting officer for WAC in Boston, also will appear on the program.

Women's G. O. P. Club

A week of political activity opens at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Monday with a talk by Bill Cunningham, newspaper columnist, on "Here We Go, America," at 11 a. m.

In the afternoon there will be a reception from 4 to 6 o'clock in honor of Governor Saltonstall, Republican nominee for the United States Senate, and Mrs. Saltonstall; Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Republican candidate for Governor, and Mrs. Cahill, and Robert F. Bradford, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Mrs. Bradford.

Monday Programs

Brighthelmstone Club — New Members Day will feature a musical program by Mrs. Natalie Weidner, pianist, Mr. Weidner, violinist, and Mrs. Carl Beatty, soloist. Mrs. Leroy Best, President, will open the Club's 48th season with a reception to new members at 1:15 p. m.

Cohasset Women's Club—Mrs. Hugh Bancroft and Mrs. James Wenham will be hostesses at the opening meeting, which will include a showing of the film in color of the Thaw-Asia trip from Paris to Bombay by A. P. Williams, and a Greater Boston Community Chest Fund film. Refreshments will be served at 1:45 p. m.

D. A. R.—The General Sylvanus Thayer Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. George Buckingham, 26 Windemere Circle, Braintree, 8 p. m. Mrs. Merwin Potter will describe the work of the Red Cross Camp and Hospital Committee.

Tuesday Programs

Newtonville Woman's Club—"Japan of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" will be the subject of a talk by Charles Winthrop Copp, a former teacher of English in Japan, at 2:30 p. m.

Canadian Club of Boston—Mrs. Walter E. Jewett, Sixth District Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, will be guest of honor and speaker at the first meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m. Mrs. Arnold Wry is chairman.

'Tosca' at Opera House From New Boston Company

A fan, a quill pen, a knife, and other theatrical accessories and conveniences, along with a soprano, a baritone, a tenor, and a few additional singers brought Puccini's "Tosca" to realization on the stage of the Boston Opera House last evening. They did so with considerable dramatic effect, too, and with no little acclaim. The organization concerned was the Boston Grand Opera Company, whose scenic manager is Louis Raybaut and whose musical director is Thomas Philipp Martin. The artist who assumed a jealous rage over the fan and who engaged in tragic activity with the knife was Leonora Corona, in the part of Tosca, heroine. One who introduced a moment of suspense writing with the goose feather was Alexander Sved, in the part of Scarpia, villain; and another to go through a letter-writing episode was Armand Tokatyan, in the part of Cavaradossi, hero.

"Tosca," like many other pieces in the standard opera repertory, is self-acting. Any three performers who know the traditions can throw a representation together almost on order and even if they have never met at the footlights before. The same general types of costume are always worn, the same details of action executed. The count of steps from one position to the next is no doubt as fixed as a law of the Medes and Persians, and the least variation would probably be upsetting to the entire mechanism.

The difference comes in the singing and the archestral playing. In this regard the shine was all on the vocal side. Instrumentally things were quite routine; and "Tosca" has a score to challenge the powers of the greatest conductors. Then, if the praise of the night was all in the realm of song, most of it must go to the tenor. Mr. Tokatyan pretty much carried the occasion through, though Mme. Corona came up to the mark in the aria of the second act. Mr. Sved, too, gave an excellent exhibit of declamation all the way along until the knife put a stop.

Puccini certainly owes his standing largely to his mastery of the tenor aria form. First act, second act, and third act of "Tosca" show him at his best in this type of composing. No tenor was ever known to complain of the way Puccini writes for him. Baritones have objected to him for his rough handling of their voices. Mr. Tokatyan had something to bring to his task in the Boston Grand Opera opening, and the audience knew and acknowledged that he brought it.

W. P. T.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
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Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, OCT. 1, WILL BE
"UNREALITY"

		Sun.A.M.	Wed.P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
	(Except 2nd Wed.)		
DEDHAM	First Church, 610 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road	11:00	8:00
	(Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)		
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells P'kway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

Christian Science Reading Rooms—The Mother Church
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84 Boylston Street, Little Building, Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
1316 Beacon Street, Brookline

All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

Ships in War Bring Back Items of Aid to Farming

Log of the Port of Boston

Although commercial shipping has virtually ceased at the Port of Boston as well as other seaports of the country because ships of the American Merchant Marine now numbering more than 3,400 are engaged in the war effort, there is nevertheless a definite flow of imports into the country, particularly of a kind to assist and serve America's agriculture.

Ships are bringing back to the United States when they return from carrying war cargoes to all parts of the world vast quantities of fertilizers, insecticides and other products to aid farmers, according to the American Merchant Marine Institute.

Nearly 6,000,000 pounds of pyrethrum, used widely as a spray for dairy barns to discourage flies, have been brought to the United States from Kenya Colony, Africa, by American vessels. Millions of pounds of nitrates, phosphates, rotenone, red squill, binder twine, fibers, jute and burlap are arriving annually from overseas, the Institute adds.

Pyrethrum also is valuable as an insecticide for cabbage, cauliflower, cranberries, sugar beets, and similar products of the farm. Until increased American shipping facilities made possible its importation in bulk, American farmers were only permitted to use from 300,000 to 400,000 pounds a year, although normal demand called for 5,000,000 pounds.

Blossoms of the pyrethrum are dried and then shipped, baled in burlap, and upon reaching this country are ground, treated with solvents and steeped, so that they may be canned in liquid for spraying, the Institute said.

About 238,000 pounds of red squill were imported last year from the Mediterranean for use in barns to protect wheat from rats. Rotenone is shipped from South America and Puerto Rico and is used for an insecticide. Phosphates from North Africa, nitrates from Chile, fibers, jute and burlap bagging from India, and binder twine from Latin America are among other things sent to American farmers via the American Merchant Marine.

Levins Named 15th Time

For the 15th consecutive year John N. Levins, resident manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, has been chosen chairman of the Boston Conference of Steamship Operators and Contracting Stevedores. The Conference considers labor problems arising between steamship operators and longshoremen. Mr. Levins is a member of the Boston Port Authority and of Mayor Tobin's Port Labor Committee.

These members of the Committee were elected: Capt. Henry Annall of the Cunard White Star Line; John Q. Birmingham of Quinn Brothers, Inc.; George W Howard, United States Lines; Arthur Lane, Peabody & Lane, Inc.; W. J. Longridge, Furness Withy Co.; John T. Sasso, Luckenbach Steamship Co.; T. M. Smiddy, Bay State Stevedoring Company; Irving T. Sorge, American-President Lines, and John I. Wylde, Patterson, Wylde Company.

Women's Club to Meet

First monthly meeting of the Women's Traffic Club of New England, which was organized last spring, will be held Oct. 2, at the Pioneer in the Boston Young Women's Christian Association building at 7 p. m. Miss Anna M. Manion, President, will preside. T. D. Slattery, general traffic manager of Associated British and Irish Railways, Inc., in New York, is to be the speaker.

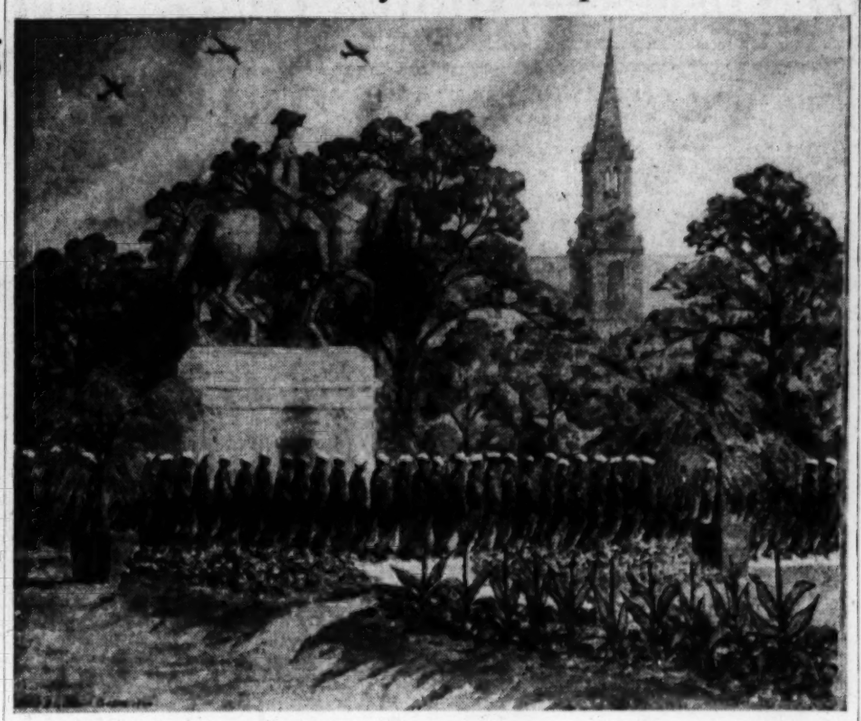
Men in the traffic world are about to resume their popular meetings for the fall and winter, the first dinner meeting of the Traffic Club of New England to be at the Copley-Plaza Oct. 19.

Quinn's Offices Change

Removal of the offices of the Coast Guard United States Shipping Commissioner to the space at the corner of India and Milk Streets, in the same building, has been completed. The offices are in charge of Lieut. Leo P. Quinn.

Leon Stone

History Moves Up



Ethel Blanchard Collver

'1776-1944' to Be Exhibited at U. S. O. Display

Sailors marching through the Public Garden suggested the idea for this oil painting by Ethel Blanchard Collver. Her paintings and the work of many Massachusetts artists, sculptors, and craftsmen who have assisted in the U. S. O. arts and crafts program, will be shown at the organization's Four Star Exhibition opening to the public Monday at the Stuart Art Gallery in Boston.

Exhibit to Honor Instructors in U. S. O. Art

Massachusetts artists and craft workers who have taught servicemen and women how to paint, sculp and engage in other art forms will be honored by the United Service Organizations State Committee during a 14-day exhibition of their work beginning Monday, Oct. 2. Paintings, photographs, metal objects and other articles will be shown at the exhibition, which will be held at the Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street.

Because soldiers, sailors, and servicewomen have asked for many more art classes, the U. S. O. organization plans to put substantially more emphasis on creative work in this field, and it is hoped that as a result of the exhibition, more artists may be recruited to assist. In particular, the U. S. O.-Newbury Club, a new club which is to be opened in a few weeks at 117 Newbury Street, will have a special Art Room and facilities and personnel to take care of the expanding interest of the servicemen in this field.

A soldier who starts to paint the simplest object or molds a lump of clay is escaping for awhile his military routine and expressing his own individuality, according to Mrs. Ethel Blanchard Collver, one of the artists whose work will be shown. "Instead of dwelling on the sordid things he may have seen he is led through art to see the beautiful," she said.

Sketching men who are in the Chelsea Naval Hospital has been Mrs. Collver's main contribution to the U. S. O. art program. Working quickly with a carbon pencil, she finishes a portrait in 20 minutes and does about five a sitting. Not only the man being sketched is pleased with this attention, she said, but men throughout the ward cluster about to add comments, and to suggest ways of portraying the subject's features. Edging in excitedly at the side are the half dozen who are to take their turns in having their sketches made.

Along with other Massachusetts artists, Mrs. Collver encourages soldier- and sailor-artists to keep on working. The U. S. O. classes, which provide materials and a place to work, are both helping to advance an appreciation of art and to provide the servicemen and women with great outlets of expression, she believes.

Each afternoon from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. at the exhibition craftsmen will demonstrate their work, according to Mrs. David R. Sigourney, General Chairman. Finger-painting demonstrations will be held from 5 to 6 p. m. each day.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Perfect Marriage." Starring Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory. 8:30. (Last day.)
Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Wolper. 8:30. (Last day).
Colonial—"Our Fanny," by Harry Segall. Featuring Joy Hodges. 8:30. (Last day).
Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

N. E. Mutual Hall—"Murder in a Nunnery," by Emmet Lavery. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Traviata," presented by the Boston Grand Opera Company. Matinee Sunday: "Rigoletto." 8:30 Sunday evening: "Carmen."

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Baron Hugo and his orchestra.

Music

Tomorrow
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Carmela Ippolito, violinist, Vladimir Padwa, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "The Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway, Mona Maris. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"Greenwich Village," Don Ameche. 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.
Keith Memorial—"Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45. "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05.
Kenmore—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 1:15, 4:02, 6:49, 9:36. "Women in Bondage," Gail Patrick, Nancy Kelly. 2:38, 5:25, 8:12.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:18, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews, William Eythe. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.
Modern—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 9:05, 11:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:10, 6:37, 9.
Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10.
Paramount—"Greenwich Village," Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:55, 9:35. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:45, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Stage show: 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8.
Scollay—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.
State—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.
South Station—"Rockefeller Center," "Bronte Sisters," "Golden Gloves," "Travel," "Sports," "Comedy," "Nation and War News." Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.
Telepix—"Rockefeller Center," "Deep Sea Fishing," "Bugs Bunny," "PT Boats," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Minstrel Man," Benny Fields. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.
Washington Street Olympia—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. "Man from Frisco," Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby. "Sweethearts of U. S. A.," Una Merkel. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson.
Regent: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Gloria de Haven. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen. "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.
Coolidge Corner: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Allergic to Love," Martha O'Driscoll.
Cleveland Circle: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Double Indemnity," B. Stanwyck, F. MacMurray. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 2, 8.
University: "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. 3:25, 6:23, 9:17. "Jungle Woman," 2:10, 5:16, 8:12.
Park: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Marine Raiders," R. Hussey, P. O'Brien. "Song of the Open Road," Sammy Kaye. Cont. 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen. 1:30, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard.
MALDEN—Granada: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 2:21, 5:23, 8:25.
Auditorium: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Jeanne Crain. "The Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway.
Mystic: "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 2:01, 5:08, 8:04. "The Impostor," Jean Gabin. 3:27, 6:14, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Underground Guerrillas," John Clement, Mary Morris. 1:45, 5:01, 8:17. "This Is the Life," Susanna Foster, Donald O'Connor. 3:07, 6:23, 9:44.
Strand: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. 3:04, 6:05, 9:11. "She's a Soldier, Too," Beulah Bondi. 1:52, 4:58, 7:59.
Orpheum: "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason. 1:30, 4:40, 8.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Double Indemnity," B. Stanwyck, F. MacMurray. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. Cont. 1:15 to 11.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Heavenly Body," James Craig, Hedy Lamarr. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett.
Fellsway: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "Attack."
MELROSE—Melrose: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly.
NATICK — Colonial: "Marine Raiders," Ruth Hussey, Pat O'Brien. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. "South of Dixie," David Bruce.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. "Make Your Own Bed," J. Carson, Jane Wyman. 1:30, 8.
QUINCY—Capitol: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. "She's a Soldier, Too," Beulah Bondi.
Strand: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "The Invisible Man's Revenge," Jon Hall, Evelyn Ankers.
Alhambra: "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Voodoo Man," Bela Lugosi.
Coolidge: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, L. McAllister. "Candlelight in Algeria," J. Mason, C. Lehmann.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, Michael O'Shea. "Stars on Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence.

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BUY WAR BONDS FIRST

Americans Drive Wedges Into Vosges—Nimitz Takes Three More Palau Isles

Continued from Page 1

Vosges barrier to the Rhine, and the United States Third Army, beating back German counterblows in a hard fight, knocked out at least 113 enemy tanks in two days.

In a co-ordinated attack farther north, the United States First Army cut through eight Siegfried Line fortifications southwest of Prüm, below Aachen.

The battle for Holland swept toward a climax with the British holding their Nijmegen bridge and fighting for the Arnhem crossing nine miles to the north in a series of toe-to-toe battles.

The whole front from the mist-shrouded Belfort Gap menaced by the Seventh Army to the sodden lowlands of Holland was rain-splattered and slippery with mud.

On the coast, the battle for Calais resumed shortly after noon, front-line reports said, after a 24-hour truce for evacuation of 20,000 civilians from the siege-ringed port.

The German colonel commanding at Calais was said to have declared: "I have received orders from my Führer to fight to the last man, and that is what I intend to do."

Also on the coast, Cape Gris Nez had fallen to Canadian assault and its cross-channel batteries that had made it touch and go in Dover and Folkestone for four hard years were silenced at last.

German troops which pushed to the south bank of the Dutch Rhine opposite Arnhem were shoved back across the river and destroyed the northern approaches to the bridge in their desperation to prevent a British crossing.

From both sides, east and west, they hurled SS troops into attacks against the thin British corridor through Nijmegen. In that battle, they risked at least 300 of their fighters and fighter-bombers in ont of the Luftwaffe's biggest days of concentrated close support since the invasion.

British Planes Beat Off Nazis

British planes met them head on, destroyed 33, damaged 16, and kept them from getting into strafing range of British ground forces at any time in the fight. A single British plane was lost.

Southwest of Nijmegen, the British widened their corridor within four miles of the Dutch communications center of 's Hertogenbosch, which the Germans fortified to hold an escape corridor to the north around the broad Maas estuary for troops hemmed tightly in western Holland.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' Doughboys were punching into German defenses again all the way from north of Aachen to the southern tip of Luxemburg.

They gained a mile northeast of Sittard on the Dutch-German frontier 20 miles north of Aachen and drove anew against Hurtgen, 14 miles southeast of the besieged fortress town.

The Seventh Army was running into heavy fire of German artillery concentrations—a whole thundering arsenal from field guns to six-barreled rocket mortars.

But it kept up its gains, mile by mile.

The Germans for the first time were taking the initiative in patrol operations, however, probing Allied lines for thin spots in every indication of a fierce fighting stand in the Vosges.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops captured St. Gordon one mile south of the road network town of Rambervillers in a two-mile advance and were pushing east on a five-mile front.

They slugged their way forward through desperate German resistance at the entrance of the narrow Vosges foothills pass of Bouvellieurs, 14 miles northeast of Epinal.

A hard German counterattack was repulsed west of Le Thillot midway between Epinal and Belfort.

French troops of the Seventh Army reached Belhafy and smashed on to the entrance of another Vosges pass at Chevestray, 11 miles northeast of Lure.

The Seventh Army held its Clairegoutte foothold, 11 miles from Belfort, and repulsed a German scouting thrust against nearby Mignavillers.

The United States Third Army flung back German blows near Gravelotte, just west of Metz, two others 14 miles northeast of Nancy, and a heavy blow above Luneville, 15 miles southeast of Nancy. In the latter battle ground troops knocked out 24 tanks Sept. 29, and the 19th Tactical Air Force put seven more out of action. With the Sept. 28 toll of 82, this brought the Third Army's two-day score to at least 113.

The Germans were pouring infantry into Holland ,while pulling armor back for lunges against hoped-for weak spots in the Allied front in tactics reminiscent of Normandy.

By a Staff Artist

Attacks and Counterattacks on the Western Front

Black arrows show where Allied forces are stepping up their assaults along the full length of the Western Front. White arrows indicate where the Germans have launched major counterblows in an effort to impede Allied progress.

Eastern Front:

Propaganda Drive Hurled at Hungary

Russia opened up a strong propaganda campaign urging Hungary to surrender as Red Army troops tightened a pincers offensive against Hitler's last big Balkan vassal state.

Leaflets dropped over the Hungarian lines encouraged the enemy troops to capitulate. The leaflets declared the Romanians were well received when they threw down their arms. Radiocasts informed the Hungarian people it was not too late to desert Hitler and save themselves.

The Russian offensive against Hungary has cracked a 90-mile stretch of fortifications along the Czech-Polish border defending the Ruthenian highlands and is sweeping west through northern Transylvania.

Gen. Ivan Petrov's combined Russian-Czechoslovak forces, driving a wedge into every important Ruthenian pass, extended their grip on prewar Czechoslovakia's frontier to 160 miles.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky scored a major success in the eastern Carpathians by capturing the Transylvanian city of Targu-Mures and crossing the Mures River line at a point within 50 miles east of Cluj, the Hungarian-annexed Transylvanian Capital.

Operations of Marshal Malinovsky's forces on the Hungarian plain from western Romania were not mentioned officially in Moscow.

A Bucharest radiocast said the Russians had broken into Oradea, a strategic rail city controlling one of the main Nazi escape routes out of Transylvania. It is only six miles from the prewar Hungarian frontier.

Berlin reports implied that Red Army troops temporarily had smashed into Szeged, Hungary's second city, 95 miles southeast of Budapest.

In the north, the battle for the Latvian port of Riga grew in fury. The Germans were knocked out of 30 additional settlements, but enemy resistance definitely stiffened.

An official summation said that Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's clearing of the Estonia mainland had cost the Germans over 30,000 killed and 15,745 prisoners between Sept. 17 and 26.

Yugoslavia:

Partisan Drive Nears Belgrade

The Partisans of Marshal Josip Brog (Tito), battling mixed forces of Germans, Yugoslav puppet troops, and Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Chetniks, are "standing on the approaches to Belgrade," Yugoslav Capital, a Free Yugoslav radiocast said.

The Tito communiqué declared that General Mihailovic himself was among Chetniks routed in a two-day battle at Leznica, 55 miles southwest of Belgrade, and the Partisans captured Leznica and inflicted 700 casualties.

Koceljevo, on the Tamnava River only 40 miles southwest of the Capital, also was entered. "Many enemy forces fled without waiting for our units," the bulletin said, and a later radiocast said Belgrade factory workers were doing Partisan work inside the city.

An unconfirmed Ankara Radio Greek-language radiocast reported by the Federal Communications Commission said it had "just been learned that Belgrade has been liberated by the Yugoslavs." The source of the Ankara report was not given.

A German communiqué declared that German troops, fighting alongside Croat units, had reconquered Banja Luka, 95 miles southeast of the Croat Capital at Zagreb and 160 miles west of Belgrade, "and thus re-established connection with the garrison there which had been cut off several days."

The Tito converging movement on Belgrade extended southward 63 miles to the Gornji Milanovac area, where 110 Germans were killed and 206 taken prisoner out of a strong German column that was pressing northward. Still farther south, the Tito communiqué said, 170 Germans, Chetniks, and puppet troops were lost when caught trying to break out of a pocket in the Rasina River Valley.

The radiocast did not mention Red Army troops, which Berlin said had crossed the Danube River in a sector 100 miles east of Belgrade.

Italy:

Nazis Pinch Out River Bridgehead

Furious German counterattacks have pitched out the small bridgehead won by the British Eighth Army across the Fiumcino River eight miles northwest of Rimini, but similar savage efforts to wrest Monte Battaglia, 11 miles below Imola, from the Fifth Army have failed, Allied Headquarters in Rome announced.

Steadily rooting the enemy from commanding heights overlooking the roads into the Po Valley, both American and British forces of the Fifth Army reported moderate gains in the central sector of the Italian Front.

Robot Bombs:

Nazi Attacks Hit London Area

Flying bombs killed at least six persons early Sept. 30 in the southern counties and the London area, and caused injuries to many others.

The Germans took advantage of overcast weather to launch two attacks, the second just before dawn.

The Germans have been launching the bombs from aircraft over the North Sea.

Philippines:

Americans Take 3 Steppingstones

Making three more strides along the steppingstones that lead westward to the Philippines, United States forces now control nine islands of the strategic Palau group, and a new airfield.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that Kongauru, Ngesebus, with its 4,800-foot fighter strip, and an unnamed island "have been made secure."

United States forces thus increased the usefulness of the excellent captured airdrone on Peleliu, which the Japanese expended almost 9,000 men to defend. This field, and others in the Palaus, are little more than 500 miles east of the Philippines.

By invading the three islets the Americans drove Japanese artillery out of range of the Peleliu bomber fields.

In addition to the flying facilities of the Palaus, the Americans have other bases, close to the Philippines, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué indicated he is making good use of them. He said planes flying from them sank or damaged 17 Japanese craft, ranging from small freighters to barges.

Six craft were sunk or damaged off Mindanao in the southern Philippines and seven off the Celebes. Others were bagged off Borneo, Boeroe, and the Halmaheras.

Bitter fighting by the Japanese to defend their Palaus strongholds underscored the importance they attach to the American thrust toward the Philippines.

China:

Support Fades For Allied Landing

The prospect of effective Chinese support for any landing made by Allied forces on the coast of China has faded, in the opinion of leaders in war-weary Chungking.

The general view in the Chinese Capital was that recent Japanese successes already have prolonged the war's probable duration by months and reduced seriously the offensive capacity of the Chinese Army.

The possibility that Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's United States 14th Air Force might lose more of its advance bases in South China contributed to pessimism.

Politically, the Chinese defeats have reduced the prestige of the Central Government, an important factor in its relations with the Chinese Communists in the north and the Communist guerrilla forces operating in Japanese-occupied provinces. Moreover, there is a growing concern over the possibility that China's influence at the peace table might be adversely affected.

From the military viewpoint, General Chennault already has lost several major and minor airfields and the loss of his three remaining forward bases—at Kweilin, Tanchuk, and Liuchow—is possible within a short time. If that happens, he would have to move his operations back to the big base at Kunming, 450 miles west of Kweilin. Bombing of Japanese shipping from that point would be difficult.

Supply remains a major problem.

Some of the best Chinese divisions have been cut up and disorganized by the better-trained, better-equipped and better-led Japanese forces. Under the most favorable conditions, their reorganization and return to the field as effective units would require several months.

Phone Diary of Nazi Generals Tells How France Wasn't Held

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 29—Transcripts of actual urgent telephone conversations between the German generals during the first month after Allied landings in France, with Hitler himself breaking in with vociferous interdicts against retreat, have fallen into Allied hands.

They provide a remarkable background to the battle, illuminating the change of German fortunes as Allied successes piled up. Confidence changes to confusion, doubt becomes despair as reserves fail to arrive, air cover is desperately lacking, and finally the American break-through begins.

It is evident from the start that the Nazi High Command misjudged both the strategy and strength of the Normandy landings, continually expecting larger landings in the Calais area.

Starts on D-Day

The first conversation is dated the morning of June 6, two hours after Allied troops went ashore. General Marx, calling the Chief of Staff, declares, "I urgently request mobile reserves for the area west of Caen."

A few hours later, the Chief of Staff of the Western Command called General Marx, urgently stressing the desire of Hitler to have the Allies thrown into the sea by night.

"This is imperative because there is danger of additional sea- and air-borne landings in other areas," he said. "The beachhead must be cleaned up not later than tonight." The significant reply comes, "I am afraid that is impossible."

Demands of the generals for air support are made repeatedly the first day and the following days.

'Pinned Down'

On June 7 General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel himself was speaking. He demanded that a counterattack on that day, apparently against the British and Canadians, by the 1st SS Panzer Corps, should not fail. The field commander replied, however, that he could not attack because his men were pinned down by Allied air attacks.

The next day, Marshal Rommel again issued a vigorous exhortation, "At all costs, the enemy must be prevented from getting Cherbourg and from connecting his bridgeheads." The transcript discloses him telling the general he is anxious because he expects larger landings in the Calais-Boulogne area in a few days.

Marshal Rommel apparently thought the Normandy landings largely a feint. Actually, as the Churchill speech yesterday disclosed, the Allies put 250,000 men in France in the first 24 hours.

Pleas for Help Reiterated

With monotonous repetitions, these generals anxiously requested more reserves, more air support, and again more reserves. But powerful German forces were kept in the Calais area until it was too late. The Nazi High Command continued to withhold these troops while the strength of the German forces in Normandy dribbled away and the battle was lost.

Hitler spoke to the generals several times weekly, but usually said the same thing, "There must be no retreat. Every man must fight and fall where he stands rather than give an inch of ground."

Thousands did fight and fall obeying these orders. As Mr. Churchill said, Hitler's "obstinating" cost him plenty of divisions.

Allied Planes in Vital Role

Continually, as the battles in the vicinity of Caen continued, various German generals complained that their troop movements were paralyzed by Allied fighters and fighter-bombers. One general manifested unusual inability to adjust his thinking to the changing conditions, reporting that he could not use the navy and air troops near-by because they were not under his jurisdiction.

Finally the Americans begin their break-through and the Commander in Chief in the West telephoned Supreme Headquarters with gravity in his words. Eloquently he described the seriousness of the situation, declaring that morale was taking a dangerous drop. He said the French Maquisards were becoming increasingly bold, he complained his signals had been cut and orderly command was difficult. The disorganization which heralded the Nazi debacle in France had begun.

But the words of Hitler constantly intervened with complaints and with continued stubborn repetition, "Every man must die where he stands. There must be no retreat."

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Ball Not Ready To Aid Dewey 'At This Time'

SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, Sept. 30 (AP)—Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, in a statement to the Saint Paul Pioneer Press yesterday, said that he will not campaign for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican presidential candidate, "at this time."

Minnesota's Junior Senator, who was appointed to his post by former Gov. Harold E. Stassen, now in the Navy, and who had campaigned for the Republican presidential nomination for Mr. Stassen, said in his statement, given in response to a query by the Pioneer Press:

"It is my deep conviction that the foreign policy of the United States, particularly our firm intention to join with our present Allies in establishing a strong and effective international organization having real authority and power to maintain peace, is by far the greatest issue facing the American people in the Nov. 7 election.

"The lives of future generations and security of our liberties are at stake.

"That issue is far more important than the political success or failure of any party or person.

"I have read or listened to all of Governor Dewey's speeches and statements to date. He has not yet convinced me that his own convictions on this issue are so strong that he would fight vigorously for a foreign policy which will offer real hope of preventing World War III, against the inevitable opposition to such a policy.

"That being the case, I would violate my own deepest conviction if I were at this time to try to campaign for Governor Dewey.

"I shall, instead, devote myself to discussing the issue of foreign policy and stressing its importance to the future of America at every opportunity, trusting in the people's judgment on Nov. 7 to make the right decision for America."

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Cartoon in the News

Justus, Minneapolis Star Journal

Rodeo Still Going On

Texas Stands Upon Brink Of Break With New Deal

Continued from Page 1

elimination of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace from the 1944 ticket will not be enough to appease southern Democracy for long, it is widely agreed.

Upheaval Under Way

The climax may come next year, or later. Few predict that Texas, or any other southern state, will go Republican in November. But all sorts of queer things can happen, and it is certain that, in the face of the Texas Supreme Court decision last week seemingly giving an advantage to pro-Roosevelt forces, a major upheaval is well under way.

The Texas situation is of tremendous national importance, whether or not there is still any lingering doubt as to whether Texas will give all its 23 electoral votes to the New Deal: (1) because it is symptomatic of what is going on here in the South, and (2) because it highlights the Electoral College system in such a way as to suggest strongly the need for a general overhauling, if not complete elimination, of this machine in favor of something which most persons probably thought exists now—a direct and democratic system of electing a President.

The Texas electoral fight is unique.

Electoral Wedge

It is, or was, in essence, an attempt of Democratic Party forces opposed to Roosevelt to use the controverted electoral system as a wedge against this New Deal domination. They sought to put on the Texas presidential ballot, under the Democratic Party label, a slate of electors only eight of whom were prepared to cast their votes for the Party's candidate, Mr. Roosevelt, regardless of the presumed mandate from the individual voters.

The Supreme Court, certifying a slate of pro-Roosevelt delegates, chosen by a pro-Roosevelt-dominated party convention in Dallas this month, instead of the previously certified "anti" slate chosen by an anti-Roosevelt-dominated party convention in May, resolved one legal issue—whether the September convention could reverse action of the May convention—and precluded the possibility that pro-Roosevelt voters would be confronted with a ballot offering them no opportunity to express their choice.

Had the decision been to certify the anti-Roosevelt slate, instead, the pro-Roosevelt forces could have, and probably would have, filed a slate in another column, but it could not have been under the regular Democratic Party label. No matter how well advertised the squabble may have been, Texans are so accustomed to voting the straight Democratic ticket that most observers believe the result would have been to the advantage of the slate appearing under the regular Democratic label, regardless of the fact that some of those electors would vote against Roosevelt. In other words, even the pro-Rooseveltians would have been likely to vote the regular ticket rather than some other with a hyphenated name. The advantage there in the end might have accrued to the Republicans, it is apparent.

Third-Party Move

As it is, the anti-Roosevelt group has moved to appear on the ballot as a third party. Last-minute action in this direction, following the court decision, appeared to be almost half-hearted, and without the knowledge or support of all those who have taken part in the fight on this side so far.

The "antis" were divided between those who would never consent to direct support of a Republican candidate, and those who felt that getting rid of Roosevelt was worth even this.

I was in the office of an anti-Roosevelt leader when the court decision was phoned to him. Spontaneously this man shouted to his informer: "Well, we'll just have to see then that the state goes Republican."

Closest observers do not believe, though, that there is enough strength among the combined Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats willing to vote Republican, to carry the state for the Republicans just now. It remains to be seen whether the splitting of the Democratic vote through the appearance of two Democratic electoral tickets, will throw the advantage to the Republicans.

'Share Japs' Program Is Urged by Senator

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, proposing a national postwar "Share the Japs" program Sept. 29 suggested the expulsion of disloyal Japanese and a voluntary distribution of the remainder among the states.

Some 125,000 Japanese—most of them American citizens—were concentrated on the West Coast before the war, the Senator said. Most of them now are in government relocation centers.

"It is my hope," he said, "that some mutually agreeable basis can be found, one that would be fair and acceptable to Japanese who are citizens, for dispersing them throughout the country. A few hundred or a few thousand in New York would not hurt, or a few thousand in New England or in Illinois or Ohio or somewhere else. Then there would not be any problem."

Life Insurance Agents To Vote on Bargaining

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board Sept. 28 ordered a collective bargaining election Oct. 6 among 1,085 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company agents who sell industrial life insurance and are attached to offices in New York State outside the New York City area.

The agents will decide whether or not they wish to be represented by the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Office and Professional Workers.

M. S. Ryder, regional NLRB director, said 305 agents will vote by mail, and 780 others will vote in person.

Chinese Back World Police In Dumbarton Oaks Appeal

Continued from Page 1

head, hinted at the matters on which United States-British-Soviet accord has been reached, declaring:

"We all desire to see set up an assembly of all peaceful states, with a smaller council of great and small states, together with an efficient secretariat and an international court of justice. We are all anxious to give the new organization life by basing it on the moral ideas on which our civilizations are founded."

The Chinese phase of the discussions may be concluded in 10 days or two weeks.

President Denies Split

As the Dumbarton Oaks conference entered its second phase, President Roosevelt, at the White House, was indicating his views on a number of international matters, under conditions that seemed like a strategic victory for tenacious, veteran Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

To begin with, the President denied widespread newspaper reports of a Cabinet "split" over peace terms to Germany, centering around a tentative draft of a proposal by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, supposed to recommend a deindustrialized Germany and one reduced largely to agriculture.

These stories Mr. Roosevelt brushed aside as essentially untrue in their basic facts. He did not amplify his denial. It is assumed that Mr. Morgenthau, advocate of a Carthaginian peace, presented a draft outline. As previously stated in these columns, Mr. Morgenthau was called to the Quebec conference with Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill to discuss postwar economic problems in Germany. The absence of Mr. Hull at that time was noted.

Support for Hull

Yesterday Mr. Roosevelt's actions in different directions seemed, consciously or unconsciously, designed to mollify and placate Mr. Hull.

Mr. Hull, for example, has sharply attacked the Argentine Government, which has refused to live up to its international obligations under the 1942 Rio de Janeiro pact to take joint action with other new world countries against Axis espionage and propaganda.

Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, whose resignation Mr. Hull is believed to have forced, has urged a contrary course, taking issue with the State Department's policy in newspaper columns.

Yesterday Mr. Roosevelt unreservedly added his warning to that of Mr. Hull, in an unusual denunciation of the Argentine supporting Mr. Hull against Mr. Welles.

This was backed up by the failure to include the Argentine Government in the list of 50 nations invited to attend a big new conference on civilian aviation in this country, starting Nov. 1.

The long-term wisdom of America's attitude toward the Argentine, incidentally, is still a debated question here, some holding that the present series of "pinpricks" is doing little good.

Mr. Roosevelt placated Mr. Hull, it is felt, in brushing aside in his general denial stories that he was accepting the Morgenthau proposal for Draconian peace terms to Germany. Mr. Roosevelt mentoned no names, but poohpoohed the whole rumor.

Finally, in giving out an eight-point economic program to go into effect after Germany's defeat, addressed to Leo T. Crowley, head of the Foreign Economic Administration, Mr. Roosevelt was deferential to Mr. Hull, specifying in particular that postwar economic programs for controlling Germany should be drawn up under the guidance of the Department of State.

More than anything else the passage refuted press and radio reports that Mr. Roosevelt had "shelved" the State Department in these consultations, or adopted what has come to be called the "Morgenthau plan," although reticent Mr. Morgenthau has never made any public comment on the whole matter.

Military Training In Peace Advocated

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Seective Service, Sept. 27 advocated peacetime military training for the nation's youth, asserting: "Today's warfare has changed in such a manner that the risk of unpreparedness is tantamount to courting disaster."

"This nation cannot allow itself to revert to the status of unpreparedness which was our admitted condition a few short years ago," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Industrial Relations Conference of the American Management Association.

2,946 Enemy Aliens Arrested in N. Y. Area

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—The arrest of 24 German citizens in the metropolitan New York area Sept. 26 brought the number of enemy aliens arrested in the area since the United States entered the war to 2,946, E. E. Conroy, chief Federal Bureau of Investigation agent in New York, said.

Mr. Conroy said New York and its suburbs thus had produced nearly one third of 15,830 enemy aliens seized throughout the country since Pearl Harbor. The nation-wide total included 6,862 Germans, 5,377 Japanese, 3,567 Italians, and 24 Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Romanians.

Those arrested Sept. 26, Mr. Conroy said, included a woman who boasted of personal friendship with Hitler and had received Hitler's golden Medal of Honor. All 24, the agent said, are being held for inquiry and face possible internment.

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La Guardia Expected in Rome 'Shortly'

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Rome Radio said today that Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City will arrive in Rome "shortly" to become adminintrator of liberated Italy. The broadcast did not give the source of its information.

(President Roosevelt said in Washington yesterday there might be some news soon on a possible assignment of Mr. La Guardia to Italy, but the Mayor said in New York when asked for comment: "Yes, I had an assignment today with my dentist."

(George Baldanzi, Executive Vice-President of the Textile Workers' Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said upon his return from a tour of Italy that he thought Mr. La Guardia could make "a tremendous contribution there.")

Mr. La Guardia first was mentioned for a commission as a Brigadier General early in 1943, presumably for an AMG post in Italy. Later he began broadcasts to Italy urging "elimination of the Fascist Government."

Born in New York City in 1882, he lived in Prescott, Ariz., where his father was an Army bandmaster. He entered the consular service after high school, then was graduated from New York University Law School, and after serving as New York State Deputy Attorney General went to Congress.

After voting for America's entrance into World War I, he enlisted in the Air Force and served with a bombing squadron in Italy. Leaving the Army with the rank of Major, he went back to Congress for 10 years and first was elected Mayor of New York City in 1933. He was re-elected in 1937 and 1941.

Should Mr. La Guardia be commissioned he would be considered on a leave of absence and Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, would be Acting Mayor.

The Fusion Party's control of the city government through the Board of Estimate, where Mr. La Guardia has three votes, would not be disturbed because the Mayor is empowered to designate a deputy.

Everything Civilian Flier May Want To Await Him at Coast-to-Coast Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Private pilots will soon be able to land at airports from coast to coast and walk from their ships to a modern aircraft supply store. There they can obtain everything to make flying safe and efficient.

In announcing the complete program for merchandising aircraft products to private fliers, Lee R. Jackson, Executive Vice-President of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, said that his company is offering through dealers at airports all over the nation, the first complete line of aircraft products, accessories and supplies ever distributed by a single concern.

"The setup will be expanded as the postwar need demands," Mr. Jackson said. "Thousands of pilots now in the armed services will continue flying when they return to civilian life while thousands of other Americans are expected to obtain pilots' licenses within the next few years. We will keep them supplied with the aircraft products they need."

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Allied Armies in Italy Poised For Drive Over Plains to Alps

Continued from Page 1

in six weeks Austria was asking for an armistice.

Today, with only two dozen half-size divisions at Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's command—four of them needed to subdue the north—and not enough fully to cover a front extending some 300 miles, the German commander has exhibited prodigies of ingenuity in holding back the advance. He has, however, always had the advantage of ample artillery support. The result is that important strategic developments have been delayed.

The general trend of these developments is clear. Assuming its resistance is weakened, Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces, pushing up the west coast, would reach Genoa and the Ligurian coast and turn westward to link up with the American Seventh Army in South France.

Italian partisans have been all ready for the move. Although they had received little help from the Allies, they had overrun, 80,000 strong, the Piedmont area adjoining France and won control of the Tenda, Larche, Mt. Genèvre and Little St. Bernard passes through the western Alps into France.

On the East coast, Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's force, pushing across the Venetian plain beyond the Po would be expected to turn eastward and connect with the Tito forces in Yugoslavia. The Tito forces have been nibbling at Ljubljara, Susak, and other Adriatic points ready for the junction. The effect of such a move might well have influenced a hesitant Turkey to throw in its lot fully with the Allies, thus forming a southern front virtually the whole length of the Mediterranean.

German Defense Lines

That such a move has been anticipated by the Germans is evidenced by the development of defense lines designed to block just such an operation. One of these extends from the mouth of the Po, via Padua to the Sette Comune plateau 70 miles to the northwest. Another, farther to the east, runs 50 miles from the mouth of the Piave to Monte Grappa in the Alps.

What these lines mean, the Fifth and Eighth Armies know only too well after hurdling a series of them the whole length of Italy—the Gustav Line pivoting on Cassino, closely followed by the Adolf Hitler Line across from the Aurunci mountains.

Then came the Gothic Line from Pisa to Rimini, which the Eighth Army finally burst through two weeks ago on a 20-mile front. After that the line of the Po, 60 miles beyond the Rubicon, where the Eighth is now operating.

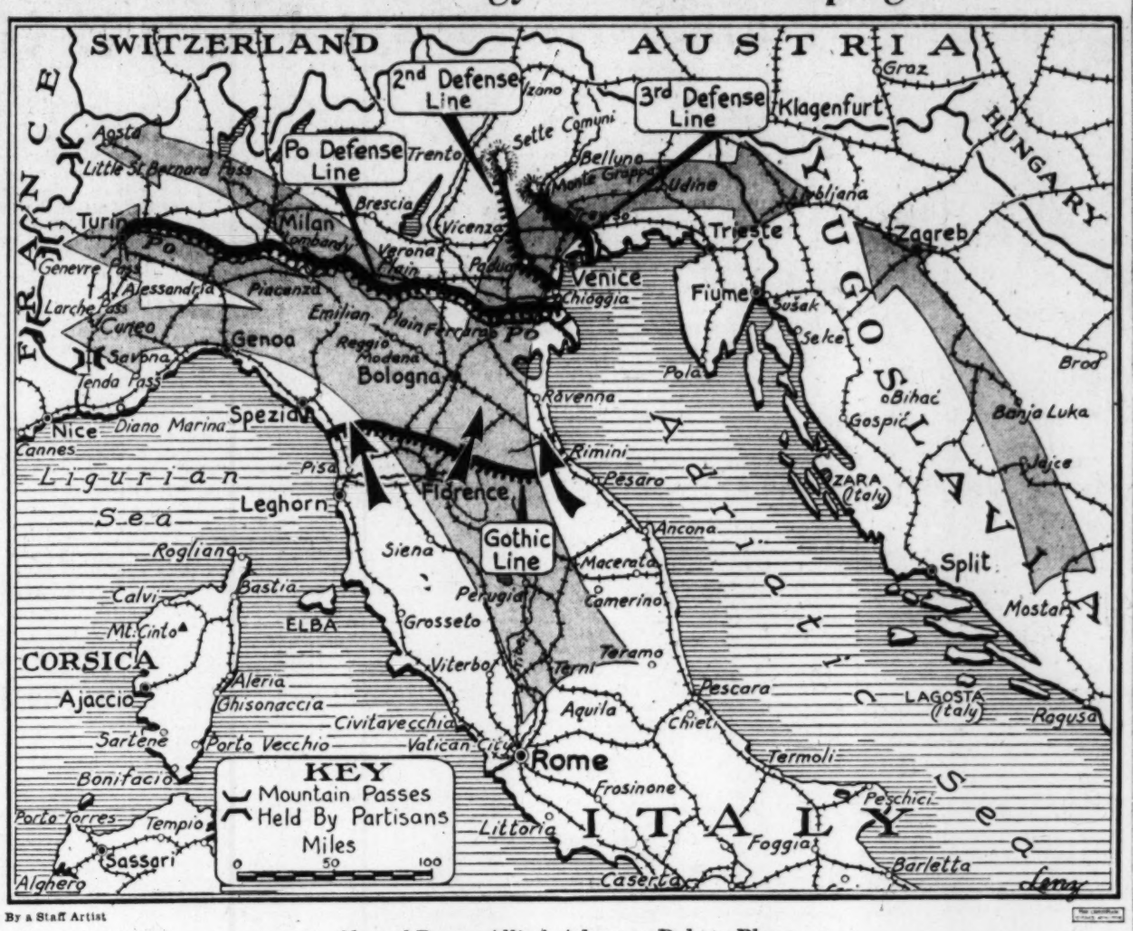
Each of these lines presents a maze of pill boxes, mined areas, and barbed-wire entanglements. What is almost worse, they are only too often interspersed with historic monuments and historic cities that inevitably delay an army that has not the German penchant for acting in the manner of the Vandals.

Allied forces spent four months before the monastery of Cassino. It has just spent three weeks before the gates of Florence. Germans fired their shells from Giotto's Tower and the Uffizi Gallery and blew up three of Florence's famous old bridges. They have blown up a quarter of the buildings of ancient Pisa. But the Allies withheld their fire and paid the price in delays.

If, from the purely military standpoint the Italian campaign cannot present the spectacular successes recorded on some other fronts, it probably reflects more completely than any other theater the fundamental ideals of the United Nations. In the ranks of these two forces of fighting heroes are Americans—white, Negroes, and Japanese—British, Canadians, New Zealanders, South Africans, General Bethouart's French, Indians, Italians, Poles, and Brazilians.

These cosmopolitan units have worked together harmoniously and heroically for ideals that are far beyond the call of mere national interests.

Lines of Strategy in Italian Campaign



By a Staff Artist

Slowed-Down Allied Advance Delays Plans

Broad shaded arrows give a general idea of strategic scheme likely to develop out of operations in Italy—a scheme that the Germans have been determined to hold up. Direction of the Fifth Army on the west would be toward France; that of the Eighth Army on the east toward the Tito forces in Yugoslavia. Gothic and other German defense lines shown by black serrated lines. Black arrows indicate present position of Allied forces, which are about to enter the Emilian and Lombardy plains.

Allies Build Up Supplies For Mass Attack in West

Continued from Page 1

of mass attack on the German lines which now seems to be the only alternative to the type of effort which failed at Arnhem.

The salient fact about the battle in western Europe is that as yet there has been no mass assault and that whether there can be a mass assault in time to end the war in 1944 depends on two factors, one of which is estimatable by the Allied High Command but the second of which is not so open to calculation.

The first factor is the supply situation. Ample manpower now exists in France—more than 2,000,000 men, according to Mr. Churchill. But can they be given sufficient weapons and ammunition and a sufficient certainty of maintained supply to be able to mount a great mass assault on the German defenses? The build-up is under way. But its speed and its prospects are carefully concealed by the Allied High Command.

They have performed supply miracles before. If they do so again will weather permit the mass assault? That is the question which makes it necessary to conclude that the much-desired German defeat in 1944 is a factor unknown not only to us but to our commanders. They can and unquestionably are working for the opportunity which a break in the weather would provide. No one can foresee whether they will get it.

Soviets Clearing Flank

The Russian armies, meanwhile, still were engaged primarily in clearing their flank in the Baltic and developing their promising but secondary opportunities in the Balkans. There is no reason to believe that they have yet made a major effort to break the main German defense line in the East—the line of the Vistula and Narew Rivers. They have been working on it and extending the area of engagement of those German positions just as General Eisenhower's forces are extending the area of engagement of the German West Wall.

Whether the Russians will attempt a mass assault on their side appears to depend on the same two factors which prevail in the West, plus the speed with which they succeed in clearing up the German flank in the Baltic States. Events appear to indicate that they never did feel it safe to move against the Vistula line in force until they had first cleared the Baltic flank, which has hung dangerously over the side of their advanced positions in Poland.

The week also served to clarify the future in the Pacific. We now know, thanks to Mr. Churchill, that the larger part of the British Fleet already has been allocated to the Far Eastern theater of war and is either there or in process of being refitted for tropical warfare. We also learn from one of his remarks that the area of its prospective employment is the South China Sea and the waters of the East Indies. That follows from his disclosure that it will operate from British bases.

Cylinder-Piston Strategy

This disposes of an idea that it would be linked with the American Fleet and operate jointly with it from Pearl Harbor. British naval bases for war against Japan mean Ceylon and Australia. They mean also that the function of British naval action will be to reclaim from Japan all the areas lying south and west of the Philippines. In a sense, the picture repeats the classic cylinder-and-piston strategy of the Tunisian campaign.

American naval forces approaching the Philippines now are engaged in forcing a cylinder wall. The British Fleet will be the piston driving up from the Mulacca Straits into the China Sea to an eventual junction of the two forces in the vicinity of the Philippines and Hong Kong.

Another important clarification of the week is the long-delayed adjustment in the interest of fairness of the importance of Britain's efforts in Burma.

We learn officially for the first time something about the disappointments which beset Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command. It was originally intended to be a major effort. But it had scarcely begun to function before the landing craft which were to put his army ashore in southern Burma were taken from him for the Salerno and Anzio landings and for the final invasion of France. He was left with almost literally none of the equipment which was to give him real strength.

Despite this, he decided to attempt something. The Japanese helped him by coming to him across the mountain range which separates Burma from India. That gave him the supply-line advantage. On the basis of this advantage, he has, in the four-month Imphal-Kohima campaign, destroyed more Japanese soldiers than General MacArthur has in more than two years. The gain in area has not been great, although the complete annihilation of the Japanese force which attempted the invasion of India has without doubt opened Burma to recapture as soon as the current rainy season ends.

It has been the first major land action against Japanese forces and it has ended in complete success. Why the stature of this campaign has been unappreciated for so long is a sore point with the men who fought it. The publicity has gone to the Ledo Road operation, which is much smaller in terms of men engaged and losses inflicted on the enemy. But the "forgotten war" finally has been given a measure of long-deferred recognition.

Park Executives Elect

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30 (AP)—Jerome C. Dretzka, Executive Secretary of the Milwaukee County Park Commission, was elected President of the American Institute of Park Executives Sept. 27. He succeeds Walter L. Wirth of New Haven, Conn.

Church Group To Study Plans For Axis Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—An analysis in the light of Christian fundamentals of peace settlements with Germany and Japan is included on the agenda of the special commission of 34 churchmen which will present its findings to the second conference of Protestant leaders at Cleveland next January.

The commission, headed by Prof. William Ernest Hocking of Harvard University, also will consider the results of Dumbarton Oaks, Moscow, Cairo, Teheran, and other conferences, and the emerging policies of the principal United Nations.

Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, Secretary of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, said the churchmen would appraise the international situation in the light of the spiritual fundamentals promulgated in the commission's six pillars of peace.

Their nine-point agenda includes analyses of potentialities for postwar reconstruction, the Philadelphia charter of the International Labor Organization, American policy toward subject peoples and dependent areas, American domestic policy and of current opinion.

Tanker Defies Blows Of Three Torpedoes

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 30

An unseen submarine in Caribbean waters recently fired three torpedoes in less than 30 minutes at the American tanker Kittanning, crippling but not sinking it, the War Shipping Administration reported Sept. 29.

After the second torpedo struck, WSA said, Capt. Raymond J. Schambers of Philadelphia ordered ship abandoned and there were no casualties.

When it was apparent the ship was not going to sink, the Captain and five other officers reboarded the vessel and three tugs towed it to a Canal Zone port, WSA said. Temporary repairs enabled the tanker to sail to a gulf port for complete repairs.

Engineers Hit Morgenthau's Plan for Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Presidents of five engineering societies, representing approximately 75,000 American engineers, went on record here today as vigorously opposed to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's proposal for the control of postwar Germany.

Destruction, or virtual dissolution of Germany's industrial machinery is not only "economically unsound," they declared in a joint statement issued at a press conference here, but such a program "contains the seeds of a new war."

Signers of the statement were Malcolm Pirnie, President, American Society of Civil Engineers; Chester A. Fulton, President, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Inc.; Robert M. Gates, President, American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Charles A. Powel, President, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and George G. Brown, President, American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Make Recommendations

In place of the "indiscriminate destruction" which they feel characterizes the Morgenthau plan, they recommend a selective restriction and control of German industry.

The engineers' plan stresses that there are six industries that are vital for war production, but nonessential for peacetime pursuits. Control of these, they hold, by an international control setup, would serve to keep Germany well in check.

The industries selected for this control are: Synthetic gasoline, "for which there is no economical peacetime use"; manufacture of explosives; airplane production; use of aluminum and magnesium; high alloy and electrolytic steels, and nitrogen fixation.

Would Use "Know-How"

The engineering presidents, represented at the conference by Mr. Pirnie and Mr. Gates, emphasized that they considered it only proper that the engineering "know-how" that went into preparing America for war, be utilized when questions of peace adjustment are being decided.

Vital question, such as what to do with the industrial capacity of a large nation, "can't be settled on a political basis," Mr. Gates warned. He added, however, that he and Mr. Pirnie were speaking as individual engineers, not as representing any political attitude.

Big Order for Air Transports Placed With U. S. by Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 30—Disclosure by Australian National Airways—the Commonwealth's largest air transport company—that it is buying 16 airliners from the United States at a cost of £2,500,000 uncovers the biggest expansion program yet undertaken by any Australian airline.

The National Airways order is a pointer to the vast scale on which this country must spend in world markets before its industries can be in a position to face the keen competition of the postwar world.

Managing Director of the company, Ivan Holyman, announced that four of the airplanes on order will be DC6's, carrying 67 passengers; four will be DC4's, carrying 44 passengers; and eight will be DC3's. "The order," he explained, "is part of an unprecedented developmental plan for Australian civil aviation. He disclosed that 250 pilots will be needed; already 37 have been released from the Royal Australian Air Force and another 48 will be released shortly to be trained for civil aviation at a special conversion school.

Plan Criticized

Mr. Holyman explained that the United States is the only country in a position to guarantee delivery of aircraft as soon as the war ends, and licenses have been duly granted for their importation.

Despite this explanation, there has been keen criticism of the purchase on the ground that British industry is made to suffer because, to save not only Britain but the world from Nazi domination, it threw all it had into the war against Hitler. This point is made by Sir Ernest Fisk, head of Amalgamated Wireless [Australasia] Limited, who after pointing out that British designers and manufacturers have proved in war they are able to produce aircraft to meet any demands made on them, stated, "as soon as efforts can be devoted to the production of civil aircraft, manufacturers in the British Empire will need the support of all British airline operators to give them a market. If the placing of Australian orders could be deferred for 12 months, it would give our own people a better chance to meet requirements."

Scheme Approved

But whatever argument is advanced against the Australian National Airways' plan to buy in America, it is unlikely to have any effect as the order has been placed and import licenses indorsed.

Public feeling on this matter will doubtless have more effect were the time factor not so vital as in the present instance.

That the time factor has definite influence may be inferred from Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford's statement that Australia has already acquired a modern ground station and air craft radio equipment in the United States.

Since publicity has been given to the National Airways' order, British trade representatives have suddenly become more active in pointing out what Britain will be able to produce immediately the war is won.

The British High Commissioner's office issued a press release on Sept. 26 in which it is claimed the experience gained in tank manufacture in Britain during war will help to make even the cheaper types of British automobiles as comfortable as prewar luxury cars.

Increased Power

It is also suggested that British wartime developments in fuel technology will give greater power and that piston speeds will be less so that motors will last much longer.

In part, this car publicity may be directed against Federal Labor's plan to encourage automobile building here for the home market. No further details yet are available as to what the Government plans are in this regard, but it is now generally believed the aim will be to persuade concerns, which at present import chassis and assemble them with Australian made bodies, to manufacture the complete car here.

This belief is strengthened by the announcement in Melbourne on Sept. 26 that H. C. French, Managing Director of the Ford Motor Company of Australia will soon visit Canada and the United States to discuss the prospects of a light car being made in Australia.

Whatever happens in regard to the automobile industry, it has been made clear that the Federal Labor Government hopes to persuade overseas interests, particularly British interests, to establish industries in Australia.

Would Welcome British

Affirming the Government's eagerness to welcome any proposals by British interests to establish industries in Australia after the war Prime Minister John Curtin, has stated, "The strengthening of Australian economy by the establishment of British industry, capital, and key technicians, will enable us not only to maintain British influence in the Pacific, but will provide Australian workers with opportunities of learning new trades and skills."

Thus far Mr. Curtain has been talking only in general terms. He admits no decisions have been made yet about the nature and extent of the assistance which will be available to overseas industrialists, but he has emphasized, "the Government will be pleased to have a secondary industries commission examine any proposals, particularly those affecting postwar operation of Government wartime factories in which more than £75,000,000 are invested."

But that is all in the future. Meanwhile, the National Airway's American purchase is an indication that there will be Australian plums for United States vendors pending the rehabilitation of British industry.

'Resignation' Letter From Ickes to Dewey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes Sept. 28 made public a letter addressed to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in which he promised the Republican presidential nominee he will step down from the Cabinet "if and when the incredible comes to pass and you become the President of the United States."

Mr. Ickes gave out the letter at his news conference and said it had been mailed today. Mr. Dewey recently gave Mr. Ickes a high priority rating in projected Cabinet changes.

The Secretary told the assembled reporters it was customary to give a brief statement of the reasons for a "resignation," and that he had given these to Mr. Dewey:

"First, your disregard for the truth; second, your unrelieved record of contempt for civil liberties; and, third, my unwillingness to serve under a man whose chief qualification for public office, aside from his hunger for it, is his proved willingness to attain his goal by attempting to frighten the mothers of soldiers and by recklessly seeming to cause prejudice and hatred."

First Christmas Card in 1842

The first known Christmas greeting card made its appearance in 1842.

Soviet Union Ready For Hard Road Ahead

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Sept. 30

While not forecasting how long the war in Europe will last, the Soviet Union appeared Sept. 28 to be taking the view that a long, hard road still lies ahead.

A responsible quarter in Moscow said this viewpoint developed because the Russians knew Germany and the German Army better than some others.

The Kremlin, on which the Russian people depend for the lead in such matters, has said nothing that would indicate that Premier Joseph Stalin believed the war was about to end. All official announcements have urged the people on to a greater effort.

The Russian people are preparing for another hard winter. One meets with no predictions here that the war will be over before the first of the year.

Eden Says Nazis Plan Next War

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in a speech promising full occupation of Germany and precluding a negotiated peace, asserted that Heinrich Himmler was training fanatical young Germans for a secret postwar organization to "revive the spirit and meaning of Nazidom in the German people."

"We have information," he declared, "that the German General Staff, recognizing the inevitability of defeat in this war, are already thinking in terms of the next.

"That is nothing new. But that is not the whole of it. Independently of this, Himmler, leader of the Gestapo, is now making preparations for organization of continued resistance during the occupation of Germany by the Allies."

"There can be only one peace which will be acceptable to the people of this country," he added, "and that is a peace which takes every precaution in our power to see to it that neither Germany nor Japan has avoidable opportunity of starting this business again.

"Let no one think," he continued, "that with the defeat of Germany the issue is at an end. The problem of Germany will be a continuing problem. The principal danger to Europe after the defeat of Germany will be the re-emergence of a militant Germany, and that will be a continuing danger."

The Allied Governments were agreed, he said, that "Bulgaria should withdraw her troops from Greece and Yugoslavia, and no armistice will be signed until she does."

"We wish to see France an equal and potent partner in all our affairs," he continued. "We are already in discussion with our Allies as to the point at which there should be recognition of the French Provisional Government."

Recognition of such a provisional, Mr. Eden added, need not be postponed until all French prisoners could be returned from Germany.

Warehouse Employees Sue Montgomery Ward

DETROIT, Sept. 30 (AP)—Attorneys for 81 Detroit warehouse employees filed suit against Montgomery Ward & Co. in Federal court here Sept. 28 for $200,000 damages, charging continued violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act from October, 1938, to the present time.

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Civil Aviation To View Peace Question Soon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The State Department suggested Sept. 29 that the forthcoming conference on international civil aviation give first attention to meeting immediate needs for air transport among nations during the transitional period from war to peace, and then lay the foundation for permanent world aviation organizations.

Fifty-five countries have been invited to the meeting, scheduled Nov. 1 at an unspecified place in this country. Preparatory conferences were held on a bilateral basis between the United States and Great Britain, Canada, Russia, and China.

First item on a proposed agenda for the November meeting is the establishment of air carrier services on a provisional basis.

The ultimate aim of the conference, the agenda indicated, will be the establishment of a multilateral aviation convention and international aeronautical body, the basis for which would be studied by a committee to be chosen during the November sessions.

Looking to the technical side of air transport the State Department suggested that the conference consider standards and procedures relating to communications, air navigation aids, traffic control practices and air rules, standards for licensing personnel, airworthiness of aircraft, registration and identification, exchange of meteorological information, records, maps, airports, and customs procedures.

Königsberg Reported Sunk in Dry Dock

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 30

The Norwegian Government Information Office said today the 6,000-ton German cruiser Königsberg was sunk recently in Laksevaag Harbor, Bergen, apparently as the result of an accident.

The cruiser had just been moved into a 20,000-ton floating dry dock when the dock capsized, the statement said. The vessel was sunk by British planes in 1940 but later was refloated.

Argentina Surprised By Denunciation

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt's denunciation of Argentina as a country where he said the Nazi and Fascist influence is growing came as an unwelcomed surprise to the Argentine Government, especially as it followed within a few hours the Foreign Ministry's disclosure that assurances have been given Britain that persons accused of war crimes would not be harbored here.

The members of the Government are unwilling to comment for publication. However, it is known that they feel in their own minds that the regime of President Farrell has made a substantial effort in recent weeks to allay suspicions with which its policies were viewed abroad.

They consider such developments as the repatriation of Axis diplomats, arrest of additional Axis spies, modification of censorship, elimination of extremist elements from the Government, abatement of the nationalist campaign against Anglo-American commercial interests and the offer of food to the starving people of Italy and France should have evoked a more favorable response. The official position is that Argetina now has fully complied with its Inter-American obligations.

This official attitude denies that the Government is Fascist and holds that its authoritarian nature is not only transitory but irrelevant since this characteristic does not exclude other countries from the society of the United Nations.

London Need for Home Repair Classed Urgent War Priority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 30 — London's need for repair on 900,000 homes still suffering from robot-bomb damage now is so urgent that British Government authorities have classed this work a war priority.

Tarpaulins flapping in the wind still are the only roof covering that many Londoners have as winter approaches. Flimsy cellophane covers windows where glass has been blasted. Waterproof felt or boarding is used alternatively and provides more substantial window covering but is less popular because it shuts out the light.

Repair work is urgent for the sake of the welfare and comfort of Londoners this winter and to save homes from further deterioration from weather depredations. Labor Minister Ernest Bevin has just made an urgent plea to building operatives to come to London from all parts of the country. He classified the repairing of London as a military job.

Meanwhile, this city tries to take its hardships as lightheartedly as possible. Jokes are especially numerous about the evacuation situation. Families return to London, hear one doodlebug, and take the next train back to the country.

At London railroad stations they crowd into trains from which other evacués who have forgotten what a robot sounds like are emerging.

The weekly humorous paper, Punch, summarizes the situation this way: "Authorities assure us they are tired of telling people who have been re-evacuated not to come back from new billets they will not get the next time if they don't stay in them now."

Canada Scans Food Supplies For Changed Postwar Years

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 30 — With United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officials, at their recent Montreal meeting, planning world food stocks for the future, Canadians are beginning to take account of their own stock at home.

Preliminary statements from UNRRA officials reflect somewhat the situation in this country as one of the sources of supply. There is an abundant stock of cereals, but the supply of meats and dairy products is not as favorable.

Canadian agriculture is organized to a higher productive capacity than it has ever been before; but war's demands have kept pace.

UNRRA spokesmen mentioned a decline in the hog population of North America. This year the production of bacon in Canada has been at its highest point, but a survey early in the summer showed that the number of hogs on farms throughout the country were about 5 per cent below the figure for a year previous. The prospects are that farrowing in the coming spring will be 25 or 30 per cent under this season.

Pasturage Cut Down

The dry weather in eastern Canada this summer cut down pasturage, and dairying has suffered in consequence, increasing the difficulty of giving the British their contracted quota of cheese. This is one of nature's temporary hazards, but it emphasizes the point that supplying a full share of UNRRA's requirements must be recognized as a conscious objective and is not simply a question of distributing from recurrent surpluses.

It is not on humanitarian grounds alone but on very practical ones, as well, that Canadian agriculture is interested in the rapid success of UNRRA in its work of restoring the economy of the liberated countries. It depends for its existence on foreign trade. It is directly concerned with removal of trade restrictions and with international monetary arrangements to help reciprocal commerce.

If there will be new competitors in the exports of some food products when the freed countries are again on their feet, new markets will also be opened. Very simply, the restoration of the nation's ability to export will help them to pay for imports.

Farm Aid Pledged

Canadian agriculture, like other industry, naturally views the future with some misgivings as an indeterminate but large part of its export has been the direct result of the war and expansion in production in many cases has been along special lines. The position of the farmer has, however, been strengthened to meet the uncertainties of the transition period.

He has received the guarantee through Act of Parliament of a price floor to act as a buffer against the forces of a possible postwar depression. There is an arrangement for credit for farm improvements, and a program for rural housing.

The farmers have learned the advantage of production planning to carry out war contracts. This knowledge is not likely to be lost in peace times although the planning may partially at least be taken out of the Government's hands and carried out on a co-operative basis by producers themselves, with advice from federal and provincial agricultural authorities.

The machine, it is thought, will take a larger part than ever before in farming operations. The mechanical skill gained by members of the armed forces during the war will have an outlet on the farm and agriculture will have the advantage of a more extensive program of scientific research which will seek a wider range of industrial uses for farm products.

20-Year 'Tough' Occupation Urged for Beaten Germany

The writer of the following article was formerly Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor for Continental Europe. He recently returned to Britain after spending four years behind the barbed wire of German internment camps.

His views are presented as an interesting but independent approach to the problem of reconstructing Germany.

By Albert Gleiser

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 30—Three and a half years in Nazi internment camps have convinced me that there is only one practical way of dealing with a beaten Germany—the imposition of "unconditional surrender" and a "tough" Allied occupation period of at least 20 years.

I should like to see Germany divided into four zones. with a governor in each, American, British, French, and Russian, with troops from these nations in occupation.

These governors should be under the direction of a special central board, consisting of representatives of the four big powers, who should be in absolute control for a preliminary period of 20 years.

Exchange of Zones

Every five years the governors and their troops should exchange zones, so that each zone should in time be under the governorship of each of the four big powers. Democracy should be installed whenever possible, beginning with municipal affairs, but no antidemocratic political intriguing should be tolerated.

Advisory committees, comprising town burgomasters, should keep in touch with governors and take orders and discuss their needs. No person who has been a member of the Nazi Party should be eligible for office of any kind.

After 20 years, the treatment of the Reich in the next 20 years should be dependent on the extent of the progress and evolution the German people will have made.

Central Board's Decision

The central board should decide how to carry on government of country and whether or not Germans should be admitted to its membership. Occupying regiments should be changed every year.

Meanwhile, I should like to comment on some of the problems the French people are now experiencing.

During my years in the German prison camp, I read only French papers produced under German control. There were leading articles by French anti-American and anti-British writers collaborating with the Germans and by Vichy supporters.

Four Years of Poison

This daily poison filled these papers, distorting every historical conflict with Britain and comparing the circumstances with the past with well-spiced interpretations. For four years prior to the Allied invasion, the French public had nothing else to read.

The French were told that the Americans and British would never leave their colonies and intended to grab all they could and ruin French industries by bombing them out of existence. During the past year or more the theme was: The murderous air attacks of the so-called liberators on defenseless French citizens and the systematic destruction of French cities with no military objectives.

Posters illustrating these ideas were plastered everywhere. Others showed "benevolent" Germans leading small children away from the ruins and rescuing the people. The German Government also gave a suitable number of millions of francs to various towns to help welfare work and shed copious crocodile tears over the sufferings of the bombed-out people.

Vichyites Join Clamor

Vichy officials, including Marshal Philippe Pétain and prominent members of the clergy, made speeches, and radio speakers joined in the chorus of condemnation and hate directed at the United States and Britain. Marshal Pétain was taken round many cities to make his speeches condemning the "brutality and callousness" of the Allies.

Just prior to the landings in Normandy, the Nazi-controlled press sneered at the "always coming" but "never arriving" invasion and the inevitable disaster awaiting the Allies if they ever had the temerity to attempt it.

All this propaganda did its work and had its effect. This fact should be recognized and counteracted systematically in the Allied dealings with France.

Compromise Seen

It may sound amazing, but in the St. Denis internment camp, where I was confined, I heard men express their conviction that a compromise would end the war and in the Vittel camp there were men who condemned the "unnecessary bombing" of French cities.

Likewise, Frenchwomen married to Britishers and Americans expressed indignation about the casualties among the French population. If this ignorance existed in a German internment camp, where there were plenty of us to reason against such feeling, what may it not be in places where there has been no possibility of correction and explanation?

15,000 Uses for Lumber

There are more than 15,000 different uses for lumber and its byproducts.

Japanese-American Girl To Stay in Western School

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 30 (AP)—Unless a higher authority than the Pasadena Board of Education decrees otherwise, Esther Takei, American-born daughter of Japanese parents, will continue as a student at Pasadena Junior College.

The Board, answering protests, declined Sept. 26 to change its position that it has no authority to bar her from classes. She was given Army permission to return from a Colorado relocation center to resume her education. School officials said all but six of 103 letters from Pasadenans favored her remaining in college.

Arizona G.O.P. Drops Gubernatorial Race

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 30 (AP)—Arizona Republicans Sept. 28 abandoned the general election governorship contest but the party candidate's name will remain on the ballot.

C. V. Gulley, state party Chairman, announced that the party would not sponsor a write-in campaign and that the name of Jerrie W. Lee, who withdrew his candidacy Monday, would remain on the ballot for the Nov. 7 election.

Mr. Gulley explained that if Republicans sponsored a write-in campaign many ballots might be wrongly marked, and thus many citizens would lose their votes. Absentee ballots and those for members of the armed forces have been printed and some have been voted, he added. Sidney P. Osborn, present Governor, is the Democratic candidate.

Room Tenant Wins In Overcharge Case

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (AP)—A judgment of $1,118.18, plus $100 counsel fees, was awarded yesterday by Federal Judge Guy K. Bard to Patrick McGuire, who claimed he had been overcharged $22 room rent.

Mr. McGuire sued his landlord, Robert J. McGlenaghan, under an Office of Price Administration regulation which provides triple damages or $50 for each violation of rent ceilings, whichever is greater. He claimed he had paid $4 a week for 22 weeks for a room on which the rent ceiling was $3 a week.

"I'm going to appeal," said Mr. McGlenaghan, "if I lose I might as well just give him the house."

Where Moths Are Large

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The Home Forum

The Kingdom of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY true follower of Christ Jesus recognizes that the ideal to which the Master adhered is as divinely beautiful, as practical, and as universally available today as it was when he taught in Galilee. It was his God-given mission to exemplify his heavenly Father, divine Love, in all that he was, in all that he thought, said, and did. He revealed man's spiritual nature and eternal oneness with the Father, and pointed his followers to a state of life and harmony which he cogently summed up in the dynamic phrase, the kingdom of God.

Jesus taught by example as well as by parable and precept that the kingdom of God is not only an ideal to be humanly and progressively attained, but also is a spiritual reality, already existing and perfectly established, waiting recognition as the only real claim on the motives, desires, and affections of men here and now. He showed this kingdom to be an ever-present reality. He revealed the spiritual idea, the Christ, to human consciousness, and exercised this power and authority to annul all other claims to life, mind, influence, or law, operating as sense-mesmerism or evil suggestion.

For the true follower of Jesus today, the ideal of the kingdom or dominion of God—the allness and unity of good—is the only reality. Such a one recognizes the dominion and authority of his heavenly Father, divine Life and Mind, to be All-in-all. This enables him easily, quickly, and naturally to see through the false claims of sin, disease, and limitation as unreal, and thus to heal them.

In "Unity of Good" (p. 37) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Our Master said, 'The kingdom of heaven is at hand.' Then God and heaven, or Life, are present, and death is not the real stepping-stone to Life and happiness. They are now and here; and a change in human consciousness, from sin to holiness, would reveal this wonder of being." This glorious change from sin to holiness begins to be effectual when in meekness of understanding and love we accept the eternal and unchangeable fact that God is the only Mind, Life, and substance of the universe, including man in His image and likeness.

The kingdom of God was to Jesus not merely an ideal, but a spiritual and eternal fact, a reality of divine law, authority, and power. In other words, it was the activity of divine Principle, forever expressing and glorifying itself in him. He declared as the secret of his authority over sin and disease (John 5:17), "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

To understand and practice the truth which Jesus knew and loved as his divine inheritance is to participate in this divine dominion. How grateful are those who have glimpsed the mission of the Christ to reveal the glories of that heavenly kingdom as man's only true environment, law, life, and consciousness, now and always!

Sin and materiality cannot enter, and never have entered, into the omnipresent kingdom of God. As we awaken to the perception of this glorious fact, all sense of evil's dominion, tyranny, and power, all sense of weariness, weakness, and frustration begins to disappear.

Describing her own healing through a spiritual illumination of the Scriptures, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 180), "I awoke from the dream of Spirit in the flesh so far as to take the side of Spirit, and strive to cease my warfare."

Truly, as Paul declared (Philippians 3:20), "Our conversation is in heaven." Christian Science teaches men how to prove their God-given dominion over all that would fetter, belittle, hide, or hinder their divine status. It shows them that they are free here and now to enjoy the divine inheritance as fellow citizens and loyal subjects of the kingdom of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL REINO DE DIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

Todo verdadero discípulo de Cristo Jesús reconoce que el ideal al cual el Maestro se adhirió es tan divinamente hermoso, tan práctico y tan universalmente aprovechable hoy como cuando él lo enseñó en Galilea. Su misión, dada por Dios, fué ejemplificar a su Padre celestial, divino Amor, en todo lo que él era, en todo lo que él pensaba, decía y hacía. Reveló la naturaleza espiritual del hombre y su eterna unión con el Padre, y señaló a los que le seguían el estado de vida y armonía que él convincentemente resumió en esa frase dinámica: el reino de Dios.

Jesús enseñó con ejemplo tanto como con parábola y precepto que el reino de Dios no es solamente un ideal para ser obtenido humana y progresivamente, sino que también es una realidad espiritual, ya existente y perfectamente establecida, que espera reconocimiento como la única exigencia real sobre los móviles, deseos y afectos de los hombres aquí y ahora. Demostró que este reino es una realidad siempre presente. Reveló la idea espiritual, el Cristo, a la conciencia humana y ejerció este poder y autoridad para anular todas las otras pretensiones a la vida, mente, influencia o ley, que operan como el mesmerismo de los sentidos o sugestión del mal.

Para el verdadero discípulo de Jesús hoy, el ideal del reino o dominio de Dios—la totalidad y unidad del bien—es la única realidad. Tal discípulo reconoce que el dominio y autoridad de su Padre celestial, Vida y Mente divinas, es Todo-en-todo. Esto le habilita fácil, pronta y naturalmente para desenmascarar las falsas pretensiones del pecado, la enfermedad y la limitación, como faltas de realidad, sanándolas así.

En UNITY OF GOOD (UNIDAD DEL BIEN), p. 37, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice: "Nuestro Maestro dijo: 'El reino de los cielos se ha acercado.' Entonces Dios y el cielo, o la Vida, están presentes y la muerte no es el verdadero escalón para llegar a la Vida y la felicidad. Estas están aquí y ahora; y un cambio en la conciencia humana, del pecado a la santidad, revelaría esta maravilla del ser." Este cambio glorioso del pecado a la santidad principia a ser efectivo cuando en mansedumbre de entendimiento y amor aceptamos el hecho eterno e inmutable de que Dios es la única Mente, Vida y substancia del universo, que incluyen al hombre a Su imagen y semejanza.

El reino de Dios fué para Jesús no solamente un ideal, sino un hecho espiritual y eterno, una realidad de ley, autoridad y poder divinos. En otras palabras, fué la actividad del Principio divino por siempre expresándose y glorificándose en él. Él declaró como el secreto de su autoridad sobre el pecado y la enfermedad (Juan 5:17): "Mi Padre hasta ahora obra, y yo obro."

Entender y practicar la verdad que Jesús conoció y amó como su herencia divina, es participar de su dominio divino. ¡Cuán agradecidos están aquellos que han vislumbrado la misión del Cristo de revelar las glorias de ese reino celestial como el único ambiente, ley, vida y conciencia del hombre, ahora y siempre!

El pecado y la materialidad no pueden entrar, ni nunca han entrado en el omnipresente reino de Dios. Cuando despertamos a la percepción de este hecho glorioso, toda sensación del dominio, tiranía y poder del mal, toda sensación de fatiga, debilidad y fracaso, principia a desaparecer.

Describiendo su propia curación efectuada gracias a una iluminación espiritual de las Escrituras, la señora Eddy dice en MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS), p. 180: "Desperté del sueño del Espíritu en la carne lo suficiente para ponerme del lado del Espíritu y esforzarme por cesar mi lucha."

Verdaderamente como Pablo declara (Filipenses 3:20): "Nuestra ciudadanía está en los cielos." La Ciencia Cristiana enseña a los hombres a comprobar el dominio dado por Dios sobre todo lo que aprisiona, deprime, esconde o impide su divina posición. Esto les prueba que están libres aquí y ahora para disfrutar de la herencia divina como ciudadanos y súbditos leales del reino de Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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"PIONEERS RESTING": *An Etching by Eugene Higgins*

EUGENE HIGGINS is an American etcher who was born in Kansas City seventy years ago. He is an artist of independence, a man with compassion. He cannot be held eccentric or radical; he has acknowledged none of the mannerisms or catch phrases of modernism. Accepting modes of performance most suitable to his ideas, he has exaggerated and dramatized as he has seen fit. His etched plate is responsive to heightened sentiment, to moods of reflection. Frequently there is a melancholy obbligato with his graphic characterizations of his fellow men. He has been named "America's Millet." It is true that he does recall the Frenchman, but Eugene Higgins, living two generations later, accentuates his presentation, conveys a personal note of sympathy or dejection.

There is nothing perfunctory about the performance of this artist. His print shows the result of thought, stress, and tension. It has not been just a labor of faithful visual recording; it is more than that. Eugene Higgins has employed his artistic means to maximum effect of expression. The forms have been drawn with well-enunciated contours, the terrain, the clouds have been characterized in effective and terse manipulation.

In "Pioneers Resting," the artist viewed this striking scene from below, so that the covered wagon and the resting pioneers and oxen might be shown off to the utmost. He kept the delineation deliberately rugged and, when he could achieve an effect sketchily, he did. However, the total image is solidly projected and Mr. Higgins has summarized many telling facts in the tribulations of the American pioneer.

DOROTHY ADLOW

For the Herds of Migrant Sheep

ONE OF THE first decrees of the grazing boards set up stock driveways for the herds of migrant sheep. The width of these driveways varies from many miles to as little, in places, as a few hundred yards, depending on the terrain and the lay of adjoining deeded land. Each herder naturally tries to reach his particular driveway ahead of other outfits. . . .

But you keep on and at last you reach the mountains. Tough herding now: thick brush, down timber, raging streams. A forest ranger generally shows you where you may establish bed grounds. You grumble only as a matter of principle, for you realize that a bed ground, with thousands of sheep jammed on it every night for a week, takes a terrible beating, and public policy demands restraint in its location. In the main the ranger is considerate. He may not give you that flat, lush meadow you've been eying by the trout stream, but if possible he will pick a spot that's not too steep, that has some open ground with firewood and water near by and a few tall, straight aspens you can cut down and hollow out for troughs to hold the salt crystals you feed the sheep.

Tourists—you meet a lot of them during the summer: fishermen, mountain climbers, campers—wonder how you can be sure you haven't lost some of your sheep in the tumbled hills. You can't count them all each day to check, of course. But you know, anyhow, and it is not so mysterious as it seems. Sheep are clannish. As a herd feeds it breaks up into subherds, each with a leader. Goats make good leaders, so you use a few of them. Also, you bell the aggressive wethers. (You soon get to know the sound of these bells and can tell with surprising accuracy whether your sheep are feeding or resting or growing nervous and where, though to all outward appearances you are snoozing under a bush.) In addition you spot markers in each clan: black or spotted sheep. You can count these animals—the goats, the bell-wethers, the markers—as you drive the herd to the bed ground at night. If one of them is gone it is a cinch that others have strayed with it, and you set out to track them down.

Higher and higher you go, onto range too rough and too near the peak tops for even cattle to follow. Now you are in the wide green basins above timber line. Splintered, snow-creased peaks rear on every hand. It is the climax of your year. . . . The nights are crisp, star-hung, the days an indolent delight. Everything is open, everything clear. From yonder pinnacle you can see your whole fattening flock without stirring. You lie on a warm grass bank, chewing a flower stem and dream with the clouds. . . .

You like to think that the freedom of these clouds and these mountains is your freedom, too. Actually, of course, you are shackled to your job as no other wage earner is to his. Some states even have laws making it a penitentiary offense for a herder to leave his band without notice. You can't so much as set your own pace in moving from spot to spot. You've got to be at the next bed ground when the camp mover and his pack train arrive or you will go hungry and shelterless.

Yet there is something to the craft. The strange assortment of men in it indicates that. College graduates, unlettered Mexicans, engineers, writers, farmers' sons, paroled convicts, merchants—It seems no sheepherder ever started life as one. Perhaps they choose the profession as an escape from the spirit-bruising facts of the modern world. It is not a complete flight, however. The job takes too much courage and resourcefulness, too much faith and responsibility. No one makes decisions for you when trouble strikes; no one fights your fights. Come what may, it is squarely in your own two hands.—From "One Man's West," by David Lavender, copyright 1943 by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

Dawn on the Prairie

Now, riderless, a piebald horse
Thundered with flowing mane along;
A lark arising from the wheat
Sent back a faint farewell of song;
A plume of smoke a chimney sent
Spiraling toward the crimsoning sky;
A trailing tendril, there it hung
A moment till a wind swept by
And brushed it finally away;
The cottonwoods by silver stream
Turned back the silver of their leaves;
A small house wakened from its dream;
A boy ran yodeling toward the barn;
A rooster challenged raucously;
The spell of night was broken then;
The spirit of the day was free.

LOUISE DARCY

San Juan Has an Air of Antiquity

SAN JUAN is a very busy and very noisy metropolis. As the capital of the Island, it has the usual quota of ardent politicians (and there is nothing so ardent as a Latin politician), and it has the gay social life that goes with a capital city. . . .

And it has beautiful, towering churches and cathedrals, and vendors who shriek for you to buy their fruits, or cakes, or toys, or lottery tickets. And its arcaded, iron-balconied downtown area, which winds and curves to the massive city walls, is older than any downtown area in all of mainland United States.

For San Juan was set up as the capital of Puerto Rico almost half a century before St. Augustine first saw the light of a Florida day. So in addition to its fine Spanish architecture it has an air of antiquity not to be found in any other city under the American flag.

The governor's palace is an impressive fortress, mellow pink, known as La Fortaleza, and was under construction more than two hundred and fifty years before the White House was built in Washington. It towers at the head of a narrow street in the downtown district, and the smartly-turned-out guard from Puerto Rico's crack insular police, the comings and goings of official cars, the dramatic appearances and dashing departures of the ardent politicians, all add to the colorful confusion of an already confusing city.

San Juan is a city where historic landmarks survive intact, for they were built to withstand the dashing pirate and colonization warfare of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Even if you have no interest in history you are impressed by their lavish beauty. . . .

It has city walls which flank the ocean front, and teeming commerce in the harbor, for it is the Island's most important seaport, and a submarine garden which relegates those of Nassau and Bermuda into the parlor aquarium class, and women who chatter Spanish on the balconies, and men who chatter Spanish in the shops. San Juan is a captivating señorita, one with distinctive, varied and vivacious charms.

Circling in the distance, throwing purple shadows over the cosmoplitan city, are the mountains of the interior. It is in those mountains, and the narrow coastal plain surrounding them, that most of Puerto Rico's nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants dwell.—From "Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands," by DAISY RECK. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1939.)

As to Literary Realism

IT IS TRUE that I had read little of Tolstoy, and nothing at all of Turgenev, Chekhov, and Dostoevsky. But I had read Balzac; I had read Flaubert; I had read Maupassant; I had read every celebrated novel written in English, and I had not read them wholly in vain. . . . For the first time, I perceived with clearness what I had always felt vaguely, that the assembling of material, the arrangement of masses, may have greater effect than the material itself. A wrong slant of light, a false point of view, a person or object out of focus, a slight failure in perspective—a single one of these errors may drain the life and colour from any landscape. . . .

From those explorers of the heart, the true realists, I learned also, if I had not already perceived this elementary principle in the canons of art, that a universe of ideas divides the novel bearing a sincere emotion toward life from the novel that depends on a sterile convention. All this, as a youthful author, I owed to the theory of realism in fiction, and to the fighting strength I derived from that theory. I can still remember the glow kindled in my imagination by Maupassant's story of the two quite ordinary men who went out for a day's quiet fishing during the Franco-Prussian War, only to discover that they were not ordinary men but heroes. This was literary realism, as I understood and accepted the name. It meant the way of the swift stroke, of the clean cut, of the deep penetration into experience.—From "A Certain Measure," by ELLEN GLASGOW. (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1943.)

The Road Went West

FREQUENTLY, when we were children, we would read or hear words in praise of "the open road." But the phrase puzzled us somewhat, for we could not imagine what a road could be except "open." Perhaps a road with woods or hedges on either side would be different, but our road was certainly open: open to the sun and stars and to every bleak or merry wind that set the dust to creeping along its length.

It lay east and west along the southern line of our homestead, but we never thought of it as the road going East. It was the road going West. What lay in the East was good, no doubt. Our grandparents and most of our uncles and aunts and cousins lived "back East"; but that way was known and charted. Wagons that came from the West, going East, frequently had a defeated look about them; but those headed West carried their canvas with a jaunty air. We watched them roll away to unknown lands, and they were to us what ships standing out to sea must be to children on a seacoast.

If we scrambled to the roof of our house, we could see the road stretching for miles out across the plain, shining on the hilltops, lost to sight in the dips and reappearing again beyond. It runs straight as an arrow's flight now, since surveyors and graders have done their work, and the wheat fields lie flush with the right of way; but, in our day, it was more erratic. It curved aside to the right or left to skirt a buffalo wallow that may have been filled with water when the first wagon left its tracks there; and, when it came to a draw, as we called the ravines cut by violent rains in the face of the plain, it angled down the sides, seeking the easiest crossing places, until it sometimes went a quarter of a mile out of the true line.

The wagons would lurch down these inclines with brakes set, the shoe squealing against the iron tire, the horses holding back sturdily and the riders on the high seat hanging on to avoid sliding off into the front of the wagon-bed, or even pitching over the sides. Those who had long legs could brace themselves against the footboard, but amongst the smaller ones there was much shrieking and clutching.

The narrow wheels had cut deep through stubborn roots of buffalo grass; horses' hoofs had worn away the inner surfaces until the center hump stood up high and distinct, still grass-crowned. The grass was waiting and, in a season when travel was light and some rain fell, it worked its way patiently down the sides of the ruts, the joints hanging in clumps ready to sink roots in any likely spot and cover the evidence of man's passing. There were not many of us yet, and the road was open.

But one day a thing happened that postponed indefinitely the plans of the grass. We heard a mighty throbbing and popping long before we could see the cause, but Father could reassure us because he had heard and seen these things in town. The horses snorted and tore away to the far end of the pasture. Even the cows galloped awkwardly for safety; for, while they had seen many strange sights on the range, they had never seen anything like this. Red and gleaming, leaving a strange odor in its wake, the noise-maker flashed past at a good twelve miles an hour and was gone, or nearly gone. Luckily, the driver had a spade along, so that he could dig himself out of the deep ruts on the hillside.

Father found his spade and went to help dig, and to have a closer look at the machine. He was not one to cry: "Get a horse!" If this contraption worked, and he didn't see why it shouldn't if a few things about the steering-gear and engine were adjusted and if the roads were graded up a bit, it was the answer to our old problem of distance, of the long haul to and from the railroad. Mankind has a yearning for solitude and wide spaces; but, granted these, it sets to work with might and main to modify them.

The road runs straight and true now, and we know where it goes. Give us a few hours and some gasoline (better have a look at that left rear tire) and we can go there. But never again will it waver away in mystery across untouched prairie land to the western horizon where the white-topped wagons vanish.

MARY ZIRKLE

Late Summer Illusion

The hills,
Having acquired
New distances, are lost
In smoke-blue haze: wild asters and
Thistles.

C. M.

Where Can I Find Proof That Prayer Heals?

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

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Freedom of Speech and Press: Democratic Goal for Postwar World

Peril of Civil War Seen By Chinese Communist

General Chou thinks reports by Chungking regime of removal of all differences are entirely too optimistic—Attack on Communist-led troops cited—Share of Allied supplies demanded.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY, Yenan, China. Delayed—While civil war in China can be avoided, the danger of it has not yet passed, declares Gen. Chou En-lai, prominent member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

His statement was made as a comment upon the remarks of Chungking Publicity Minister Liang Han-chow at a press conference in Chungking. Mr. Liang had told newspapermen that the differences between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist Party, concerning which negotiations have been in progress, are in the process of being removed.

General Chou considered this appraisal of the situation too optimistic. He charged that even during the three months covered by the present negotiations, there have been occasional attacks and raids by Kuomintang troops on the Communist controlled-border region.

Attacks on Communists

In North China, Kuomintang troops of General Yen Hsi-shan made large scale attacks on Communist-led troops under an agreement with the Japanese, claims General Chou. Documents purporting to relate to an agreement of co-operation between General Yen and the Japanese have just been published here in Yenan.

In central China, Government troops have repeatedly attacked the Communist-led new Fourth Army, according to the Chinese Communist spokesman.

"While Mr. Liang announced at his press conference that relations between the two parties have been improved and will continue to improve, and that after three months of negotiations part of the problems have been solved, I can say with full responsibility that not one single problem, no matter how small has been settled," General Chan declared.

Misleading Statement Charged

He went on to charge that Mr. Liang's statement that there are no serious differences in viewpoints between the Kuomintang and Communist Parties is a deliberate attempt to mislead public opinion both in China and abroad.

"All outstanding problems should be solved in accordance with the principle of the all-out war of resistance. But," explained General Chou, "one of the main problems is the Government's willingness to recognize only a part of our anti-Japanese fighters. It would recognize only four armies with 10 divisions, while asking that hundreds of thousands of our troops in excess of those 10 divisions should be 'disbanded within a fixed period.' It asks that the remaining 10 divisions of our troops [now totaling 477,000 men and holding innumerable positions against Japanese over vast areas] should be 'concentrated.'"

After a lengthy account of other unsettled questions such as the Communist request for a share of Allied arms supplies to China, recognition of democratically elected administrations in the border region, and anti-Japanese bases, General Chou stated, "the Kuomintang must immediately renounce its one-party dictatorship."

Preparing for Wider Distribution of Clothing in Europe

By a Staff Photographer

Typical Scenes in Christian Science War Relief Program

Christian Science War Relief units throughout the United States are being asked to step up their production in preparation for the distribution of clothing to the destitute people of Continental Europe. Faithful sewers and packers will be needed even after the fighting stops. Groups like these will carry on the work for a long time to come. Upper: Typical scene in the packing room of the Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston. Workers are sorting garments which have been donated for relief work overseas and repacking them for shipment. Center: Groups of sewers like this one in Boston are meeting regularly in big cities and small towns to repair the used garments that make up a large part of the shipments. Lower: These tots in a Scottish nursery are wearing some of the sturdy, gay little frocks provided by Christian Science War Relief Committee. It is hoped that many of their brothers and sisters in Europe will soon be as well clothed.

Unfettered News Channels Linked to Enduring Peace

Growing public awareness of urgent necessity for free dissemination of news among nations focuses attention on U. S. developments—Joint resolve by Congress cites need of global compact.

NEW YORK (AP)—Freedom of speech and press—guarded cornerstone of American democracy—well may become the world model for postwar news gathering and dissemination.

Growing public awareness of the necessity of open and untrammeled channels of news and information between nations, as a vital factor in an enduring peace, is focusing attention upon the principles of freedom of press and radio as practiced in the United States.

National Newspaper Week is being observed Oct. 1-8.

Outstanding development has been the demand by the Congress of the United States, as well as both major political parties, that guarantees of the rights to gather and transmit news throughout the world, without government or other interference, be included in the peace settlements.

Congressional Resolve

Only last Sept. 21, Congress by joint resolution unanimously urged upon the world the free interchange of newn as a cornerstone of the approaching peace. This brief but far-reaching resolution read:

"Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

"That the Congress of the United States expresses its belief in the world-wide right of interchange of news by news gathering and distributing agencies, whether individual or associate, by any means without discrimination as to source, distribution, rates or charges; and that this right should be protected by international compact."

Such action, its proponents explain, would banish not only the evils of such complete government regimentation of the thinking of peoples as has developed in the Axis countries, but would prevent the formation of international news monopolies or cartels such as were long operated by the great European proprietary news agencies until recent years.

Monopolistic Evils Decried

The evils of monopolistic news exchange arrangements by foreign agencies operating under government control or influence have been exposed both by Roy W. Howard, former president and now chairman of the executive committee of the United Press Association, and by Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Pess.

Mr. Howard, while President of the United Press, 1912-1921, pioneered in distributing the news of an American news agency in foreign fields. The Associated Press, which was established in 1898, was long prevented from sending its news outside of North America by contracts with the European agencies which it was forced to make in its infancy, but these contracts were discontinued in 1934.

The world is ripe for a complete new era in international press arrangements, particularly since the war has brought sweeping changes. Reuters, the great British news agency, became in effect a co-operative effort of the British press in 1941, and since has announced a vigorous policy of making no exclusive news arrangements and of tolerating no government interference.

World Battle

Christopher Chancellor, General Manager of Reuter, urged, in an article in the September issue of the magazine Free World, vigorous measures to assure freedom of the press in all countries. "This battle," he said, "must largely be fought by world news agencies, such as Reuter in Great Britain and the great press associations in the United States."

From England also comes the voice of Lord Rothermere, publisher of the London Daily Mail, who said last May that a free press is a better safeguard for world peace than treaties. "When reconstruction of the world takes place," he added, "I hope the ministers of the Crown will do their best to see that a free press once more comes about in every country of the world."

W. J. Haley, Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation and until recently Managing Director of Reuter, said in 1942:

"We of Great Britain are deeply conscious of the absolute necessity of there being freedom of international news exchange. We are deeply conscious of the tremendous tasks that lie ahead in extending this freedom to all nations. The principles are rapidly being clarified and it is reassuring to know that we have common aims toward the end we desire to attain."

New Setup for France

France is in the throes of developing a new press and new news agencies. Its old Havas agency, which was a member of the former European cartel, is no more. Leon Rollin, Director of the new Agence Française de la Presse, said recently it was his aim to model it after the American news agencies, completely independent of government.

In the Axis countries, the United Nations will now have an opportunity to impose the principles of freedom of press and speech. This already has been included for Italy in the Moscow declaration, drawn up in the Russian Capital a year ago by United Nations representatives, including Secretary of State Hull.

Many important areas of the world have never known a free press, including Russia, but the Russians indorsed the stipulation for Italy. Developments of press and radio freedom in much of the world may be slow, but it seems now within the grasp of hundreds of millions of leading peoples.

The battle cry in the United States has been echoed vigorously by the newspaper and periodical press, by the radio industry and by governmental leaders.

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, expressed his opinion this way:

"A peace treaty which will curb aggressor nations from manufacturing arms and armaments should deprive them also of the power to control the press and radio. There should be no boundaries in the dissemination of news.

"Free peoples will insist that the peace treaty contain provisions making the news of the world accessible to all nations."

From Dewey

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, citing what he called "tendencies of the government in power," declared yesterday that he had "every confidence that our free press will continue to resist government domination."

He did not specifically name President Roosevelt, his November opponent in the presidential election.

"The dictators have given the world a bitter and bloody demonstration that government tyranny is still the great enemy of free press and speech," Mr. Dewey declared. "Measures to suppress completely the freedom of the press were carried out by every one of the dictators as natural and essential steps to their success.

"The lesson is not without some application to our own country, as has been indicated by some of the tendencies of the government in power, against which most editors and publishers have been watchful."

The statement was issued in connection with National Newspaper Week, Oct. 1-8, as the Republican presidential nominee rested from his three-week campaign trip to the West Coast and back.

From Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a statement on National Newspaper Week, Oct. 1-8, said yesterday that the free press of America "is in the forefront of democracy's battle for survival," and "will help to win the peace."

In a message published in Editor and Publisher, newspaper trade journal, the President said:

"The free press of America is a living symbol of democracy, and as such, it is in the forefront of democracy's battle for survival. It is helping to win that battle and will help to win the peace and a better and freer world in the future.

"The press of America has upheld the hand of the soldier at the front and the worker on the production line. By providing the people with honest news, it has enlightened the minds of the people and strengthened their will. It has loyally shared in the sacrifices imposed by the need to ration essential materials. It has gladly and voluntarily abided by a code of censorship.

"The American press has met the test of our great national crisis with courage, loyalty, and integrity, and to the members of the newspaper association managers, as representatives of that press, I am happy to send greetings."

Religious Training of Youth Now Permitted Within Russia

By Religious News Service
(Copyright, 1944)

MOSCOW, Sept. 30—Religious education among youth may now be carried on in the Soviet Union, it was asserted here by Georgi Grigorievich Karpov, head of the Soviet Council on Greek Orthodox Affairs. The only rule which the Soviet Government insists upon, Mr. Karpov said, is that religious instruction must not violate the basic principle of separation of church and state.

The disclosure was made in answer to a question put to Mr. Karpov by Religious News Service, one that has been posed insistently by Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish leaders throughout the world. The question was: "How soon will the Soviet authorities permit churches and priests to conduct religious education among youth, and what restrictions, if any, will govern this education?"

"Under our laws," Mr. Karpov replied, "each persons may or may not teach his children religion. However, religion may not be taught in the schools.

May Teach Children

"Parents may educate children themselves in the privacy of their own homes or may send their children to the homes of priests for such education.

"Children of any number of parents may also gather or be gathered in groups to receive religious instruction."

The Soviet official was asked if Sunday schools could be organized or if young people's services were permitted.

He answered that the Russian church never had Sunday schools or young people's services, and therefore the question had not arisen.

"Before the revolution," he explained, "all schools had compulsory religious instruction, which was abolished by the Soviet Government. So far as I know, that was the only prerevolutionary form of church activity among youth. At the present time, church leaders have not inquired about any new forms of activity among young people."

Private Schools

Mr. Karpov added that church leaders also had not raised the issue of religious instruction to children inside church buildings. He said he could not see any objection to instruction in church buildings as long as it is "purely informative" and not for any specific aim such as ministerial training. "For this latter purpose," he advised, "such classes would have to be registered as private schools."

Declaring that no ban exists against printing and distribution of religious propaganda literature, Mr. Karpov said the Orthodox Church "may print whatever it wishes."

"In fact," he added, "we have given explicit permission for the church to order any quantity of testaments, prayer books, and liturgical books, and are ready to facilitate this step in every way even to the extent of making representations to the paper rationing authorities. As to distribution of such material, there is no objection and no restrictions."

Outlook for Chaplains

The Soviet executive was asked whether the Government plans to appoint army chaplains.

"This is a more complicated question," he answered. "Currently there are no chaplains in the Army and since there is a complete separation of church and state, there probably will not be any, although such military formations as the Polish Army, the Czechoslovak Corps, and the Yugoslav Brigade, which fight under the Red Army command do have their own Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Moslem chaplains.

"However, every Red Army officer and soldier may attend religious services without restriction at churches in neighborhoods where they are stationed. The right of soldiers to receive the last Sacraments is carefully guarded, and many cases have been recorded where priests have been called to administer them even under acute military conditions. In such cases as much privacy as possible is provided."

Status of Minority

One final question raised dealt with the status of minority religious groups in Romania, where the Antonescu dictatorship several years ago outlawed Baptists, Adventists, Christian Scientists, and other Protestant groups and confiscated their property.

Asserting that he had jurisdiction only over Greek Orthodox affairs, Mr. Karpov expressed the opinion, however, that the situation has been altered in Bessarabia and Bucovina now that these regions have been returned to the Soviet Union.

"All Soviet laws, including those defending freedom of religious beliefs and practices now apply," he said. "Although I don't know the details, these sects will enjoy the same freedom given to the Greek Orthodox and other churches, and their property, insofar as it doesn't contradict basic laws governing Socialist property in the Soviet Union, will be returned to them."

U. S. Airline Firm Orders Big Planes

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—H. S. Parker, Jr., National Airlines Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, announced Sept. 28 that the company had placed a $5,000,000 order for 16 Curtiss-Wright CW-20 transport planes in negotiations completed at the airline's Jacksonville, Fla., base.

The planes will accommodate 42 passengers each, and cruise at 240 miles an hour, he said, adding that the first of the fleet is expected to be delivered in the summer of 1945.

The Curtiss "Commando," or C-46 transport of the Army Air Forces' Air Transport Command, is the militarized version of the CW-20. The plane was developed before the war but the entire production of the aircraft was taken over by the Army before the air transport industry received the first models for private use.

Scots Greet Princess On Official Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 30—Enthusiastic welcome was given to Princess Elizabeth over the week end when she paid her first official visit to Scotland since her coming of age in April of this year.

Scottish people, lining up five and six deep in Princes Street, Edinburgh, acclaimed the Princess, for whom they have the warmest regard, since Queen Elizabeth comes from one of Scotland's oldest families.

The Princess was accompanied by her own lady in waiting, Lady Mary Palmer, and wore a dove-gray dress and coat, with a small navy straw hat, trimmed with flowers.

Princess Elizabeth has always expressed enthusiasm for the work of the British women's services. Duties of State prevented her from joining one herself on reaching the age of 18. She therefore showed keen interest in all activities of the Auxiliary Territorial Service Depot in Dalkeith area when she paid a visit of inspection there with Queen Elizabeth.

She saw various stages of ATS training, including a parade, drill, and cooking.

On the other occasion, accompanied by her aunt, Lady Eliphinstone, the Princess addressed a large audience representing 150,000 women workers of the Y. M. C. A. in the Assembly Hall at Edinburgh.

She received on behalf of that organization purses containing £27,220. She had a special greeting for an 80-year-old fisherwoman from Newhaven who was dressed in traditional costume.

"I am glad to know that the sum I have received," the Princess said, "will go to make life easier for our fighting men in the field."

Princess Elizabeth, on this occasion, was dressed in navy blue. She sat in the moderators chair holding a bouquet of pink roses which had been presented to her.

In the courtyard where the statue of John Knox looked down from a great stone pedestal, Sea Rangers formed a guard of honor. The Princess is a member of a Sea Ranger crew.

The Princess later made a tour of Y. M. C. A. canteens in Edinburgh.

40 Billion Marks Circulate in Reich

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Office of War Information quoted a German newspaper Sept. 27 on bank-note circulation in the Reich, saying it was believed to be the first report showing the figure at more than 40,000,000,000 marks.

Reflecting the sharp inflationary trend in Germany, the newpaper Münchener Neuste Nachrichten said in an article that a bank note circulation of 40,170,000,000 marks had been reported in the Reichsbank statement of Sept. 15, compared with 39,570,000,000 marks on Sept. 7.

According to German figures, circulation was 33,700,000,000 at the end of 1943, compared with 24,400,000,000 at the end o 1942.

Christian Science War Relief Extends Postwar-Aid Program

Cessation of fighting in Europe will by no means put an end to the sewing, knitting, packing and shipping activities of Christian Science War Relief units throughout the United States. These units in fact are being asked to greatly increase their output in order to assist in the gigantic task of reclothing the liberated populations of the Continent.

Announcement is now going forward to all churches of Christ, Scientist, and Christian Science Societies in the United States that the Christian Science War Relief Committee has been authorized by The Christian Science Board of Directors to extend its program to include postwar relief in Europe at the earliest opportunity.

Information obtained from Government and private sources indicates that the need for clothing will be even greater than that for food. After a careful study of all available facts, the National Planning Association, for instance, recently reported that at least 100,000,000 persons in captive Europe have insufficient clothing. Children are unable to leave their homes for want of something to put on. Young and old alike go about in rags. Millions lack any apparel that could be called warm.

Stepping Up Programs

It is to help meet this acute need that the Christian Science War Relief Committee in common with other war relief agencies is stepping up, rather than curtailing, its program as the fighting in Europe appears to be approaching its final phase. The Committee has already started putting goods into warehouses so that they will be ready for distribution at the first possible moment.

As in the past, Christian Scientists will do their own distributing wherever possible. It is expected that local committees of The Mother Church will be set up in each European country similar to those which have been carrying on the distribution of clothing in the United Kingdom, so that the same direct personal interest in the recipient may be expressed and his need be met understandingly.

The value of the Christian Science method of dealing with cases has been acknowledged by civil and relief authorities in Britain. In one report to Boston the London Committee said:

"The most outstanding feature of our work during the months under review has been the growing interest and appreciation shown by local authority. An important official of a distant London Borough sent, in one month alone, 55 cases to be clothed at headquarters because of our special methods of dealing with them."

The reason for the Committee's desire to do its own distributing is further summed up in the words of one young gunner who was sent to a Christian Science distribution depot in England by the Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Help Society. "I got much more than the clothing" was his comment as he tried to describe to the officer at the S. S. A. H. S. the atmosphere of the depot, which had greatly impressed him.

Wide Distribution

Now at the end of its fourth year, the Committee finds that it has distributed approximately 2,522,059 garments to the needy overseas. About 1,634,787 of them went to England; the rest to refugees and, as the occasion developed, to liberated countries in continental Europe.

The same kind of clothing, both new and used, that has brought so many expressions of gratitude from bombed-out families in England will be needed in still larger quantities for the homeless and destitute in liberated Europe. Clothing rather than money must be collected because for a long time to come it will be impossible to purchase anything like the amounts required.

Warm, used garments in good condition are wanted at once for men, women, children and infants. Sturdy shoes are also needed; likewise household linens and blankets. Besides making garments out of new materials, the War Relief units are urged to continue their reconstruction of used clothes.

Letters of Appreciation

How much the receipt of these well-made, practical yet attractive garments means to those in need, is attested by hundreds of letters in the Committee's files in Boston. As one British sailor writes:

"I am in the Royal Navy and you good ladies can realize how us chaps worry when we are at sea these times over our families. I have four little ones and you can imagine my surprise when I came home to find them very nicely clothed. Thank the good Lord there are good people like you ladies about to help us in need. Words alone cannot express my feelings, and my wife also sends her very best wishes and thanks. God bless you all."

Garments donated to Christian Science War Relief units in the United States for use in postwar rehabilitation should be forwarded by the units to one of these four shipping depots:

The Christian Science War Relief Committee,
One Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
8407 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles 46, Calif.
74 East Tenth Street, New York 3, New York.
022 S. W. Columbia Street, Portland 1, Oregon.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Associated American Artists

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

An exhibition of contrasts has been interestingly arranged by the Associated American Artists galleries in commemorating their tenth anniversary. Forty artists regularly associated with this establishment are represented by a show bearing the title "Looking Back and Looking Ahead." The backward glance takes in paintings produced from two or three to 20-odd years ago, while the view "ahead" is signified by new canvases.

The Associated Artists got off to a modest start 10 years ago, operating as a mail-order house for the distribution of popular editions of prints by well-known artists. Since then it has blossomed out as a full-scale gallery enterprise, listing successful contemporary artists, including painters and sculptors as well as printmakers among its associates. The progress made during these years is reflected in the present exhibition of 80 pictures.

For convenience, one may segregate the exhibits into two groups: those by artists such as Raphael Soyer, Luigi Lucioni, Nicolai Cikovsky, John Steuart Curry and others, who, on the evidence of their early and recent paintings, have progressed for some time in a definite direction; and others, such as Paul Burlin, Sigmunt Menkes, Don Freeman and Joe Jones, who may be seen to have varied their styles, some quite radically, in proportion to their experimental interest. The gallery has arranged the exhibits of each artist, one early and the other late, side by side, for the purpose of convenient comparison.

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Not every one of these artists, it is evident, has progressed by leaps and bounds. Contrasts in the maturity of their approach, however, are in several instances striking. In the case of Thomas Benton, 25 years separates his two exhibits. The earlier is a tentative "Figure Composition" of slight consequence as a study in form and design, and the later a full-grown folk-art composition, "Wreck of the Old '97." Had this artist continued in his early style, it is a question whether he finally would have achieved the vigor and pungency he now shows in his painting of picturesque native subject matter.

William Gropper's "Tiflis" and his contrasting "The Upper House" exhibit a similarly wide discrepancy between styles early and recent. His Senate commentary marks a decided advance, dramatically speaking, over the lukewarm abstract designing of landscape in the earlier of this two paintings. Similar contracts are interestingly apparent throughout the show, illustrating change and development in relation to processes and styles, with the major emphasis on the success of the more recent productions.

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Quite apart from the matter of contrast is that of the quality of individual works. Joseph Hirsch, whose viewpoint, early and late, is well sustained by a feeling for strength of form and textural interest in painting, shows a successful new canvas from the Pacific war front, "The Broken Leg," recalling the heroic role of the Army Medical Service in the war. Bohrod is another who has painted the Pacific war theater with good effect in "Aftermath, Guadalcanal," a study of a military setting in a tropical forest.

The show brings out some strange effects in the works of artists essaying new developments. Sigmunt Menkes' "Last Stand in Warsaw" depicts embattled soldiers on the Russian front in a slashing style hardly to be compared with his suave and skillful portraits.

Likewise, Umberto Romano's "Let No Man Put Asunder" is less clear and understandable than dominated by a new imaginative force which presents an abrupt departure from his familiar method and viewpoint. Paul Burlin also reverses the picture of the past, and in "News From Home" changes from the simple architecture of "Street Scene" to impassioned, nebulous symbolism. The galleries' contrasts are thus not always so fortunate in the matter of final accomplishment as they are in suggesting evidence of variableness and change.

Sculpture has a relatively small place in the exhibition, being represented by the works of two artists, Chaim Grosz and Helene Sardeau; but the print field, vital to this organization and its publications, has a good showing in a selection of 50 subjects typical of those the Associated American Artists have been issuing during the past 10 years.

Wide World

"New York Street Scene," by Raphael Soyer

Item in the exhibition of paintings by 40 American artists, called "Looking Back and Looking Ahead," at the Associated American Artists Galleries, New York, on their tenth anniversary.

Opera in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Summer music in San Francisco reached its climax in two performances of Borodin's "Prince Igor." So far as memory and available records go, the half-century-old "Igor" had never before been staged in this city. Its performance was the first effort of the Russian Opera Guild. Though the guild is new, music-minded members of the local White Russian colony have striven for years to organize it.

The production was highly creditable. It filled the Memorial Opera House twice to capacity. Now the guild talks of holding a spring season of at least eight varied Russian performances.

As for the opera itself, its legendary story of exotic medieval love and war is not a strong enough drama to do its share in making an opera great. Likewise there is a degree of monotony in the music, even despite Borodin's contrast of more Occidental Russian elements with the Oriental idiom of the Polovetski music and dancing. But at all times the score is warmly mellifluous, for both voices and orchestra.

The merit of the performance depended most of all on the seasoned, spirited conducting of Eugene Plotnikoff. The cast were much better as singers than as actors. Sergei Prosorovsky was the Igor, Maria Maximovitch was his wife, George Doubrovsky excelled vocally in two major roles—that of the wife's dissolute brother and that of the Polovetski Khan who captures Igor. Alice Avakian (a San Franciscan, whereas the other artists came from New York, Hollywood and points European) did extremely well as the Khan's daughter. Joseph Rogatchevsky was Igor's son. Sergie Temoff directed the ballet. Ian Alexander prepared an adequate chorus. The staging was elaborate and colorful, though at times crude.

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Opera performances—drawing as many as 17,000 persons—were among the most popular events in the 14 free outdoor Sunday matinees at Sigmund Stern Grove.

Arturo Casiglia conducted his capable, lively Pacific Opera Company in "Barber of Seville" and "Rigoletto." Reginald Travers' Players' Club put on the Gilbert and Sullivan "Pinafore" and "Pirates of Penzance."

Gaetano Merola and Walter Herbert conducted several popular symphonic programs. The former had as guest artists Maxim Schapiro, in part of the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 1; Alfred Frankenstein, as Narrator in Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," and Virginia MacWatters, Philadelphia soprano, in a couple of arias. Mr. Herbert's program offered as soloist John Garris, excellent lyric tenor.

Other Stern Grove events featured the Municipal Chorus, led by Hans Leschke; the San Francisco Opera Chorus, led by Kurt Herbert Adler; the Camp Kohler Glee Club, led by Corp. James Fleetwood, and a variety of ballet and recital attractions.

Summer chamber music found a large public both in the city and in the suburbs. The masterly Budapest String Quartet played six diversified programs in its summer home territory at Mills College. But it came to the San Francisco Museum of Art for six superb weekly Beethoven evenings. In an extra program at the museum, the quartet introduced here a new E flat Quartet by Paul Hindemith. This score, characteristic of Hindemith, was full of bright modern energy and inventiveness. At first hearing, however, it did not seem profound. Also on the program were Mozart's "Hunt" Quartet and Schubert's "Death and the Maiden."

The London String Quartet gave a series of concerts at the University of California and at Stanford University. These were arranged by campus patronage in co-operation with the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. Los Gatos, still farther into the country, enjoyed three programs by a trio made up of two members of the Lener String Quartet—Jeno Lener, violinist, and Gabor Rejto, cellist—and Adolf Baller, pianist.

For the benefit of the local committee of Armed Forces Master Records, Inc.—which has given record libraries to more than 200 Army and Navy units—the San Francisco Trio sponsored a concert comprising Mozart's G minor Piano Quartet and Schubert's "Trout" Quintet. The artists were Alice Morini, piano; William Wolski, violin; Ferenc Molnar, viola; Herman Reinberg, cello; Robert Schmidt, double bass.

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Unusual chamber music, beautifully played, was a program of four-hand music—all on one keyboard—by Tanja Ury and Carl Fuerstner. Not one selection was a transcription. The duettists played a Mozart "Fantasy"; sonatas of Hindemith and Mozart; Brahms' "Schumann" Variations; Debussy's "Two Antique Epigraphs" and Casella's "Two Puppazzetti." And they told their audience that there is a large treasure of similar worth-while music in a neglected four-hand master repertory.

In its summer outdoor series at Forest Meadows, Dominican College, San Rafael, the Marin Musical Chest presented Ezio Pinza, basso; Bartlett and Robertson, duo-pianists; a joint recital by Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano, and Igor Gorin, baritone, and Willam Christensen's excellent San Francisco Ballet. And summer recitalists within the city included Dimitri Koovshinoff, a gifted 14-year-old pianist; Eugene Bayless, baritone, and Waldemar Johnsen, Norwegian baritone.

Biography in Letters

Camille Pissarro. Letters to His Son Lucien, edited with the assistance of Lucien Pissarro by John Rewald. New York: Pantheon Books. $6.50.

When father and son are artists, their correspondence makes good reading beyond the attractiveness of an exemplary paternal-filial devotion. Pissarro was an artistic father to others. Gauguin said "He was one of my masters"; and Cézanne, not given to glib compliments, declared: "Perhaps we all come from Pissarro."

The correspondence covers the last 20 years of Pissarro's career. It begins in 1883, when 20-year-old Lucien went to London to live, to teach drawing and make wood engravings. His father had participated in the common struggle of the Impressionists; he knew the painters, watched their progress, and sympathized with their tribulations. He shared their difficulties with critics and clients and dealers; he supported their resolve to uphold without compromise the highest artistic conviction. Praise was lavished without stint for superlative handiwork, but mediocrity and shallowness were insupportable.

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The father tells the son about the daily encounters and the delightful discoveries that are the habitual experience of a person dedicated to the arts. One day he writes with relish about the "pithiness and delicacy" of Whistler's drypoints. Monet's exhibition is "marvelous, but has not made a penny." In Japanese prints he finds "grandeur," "subdued radiance," "astounding balance." "Degas is without doubt the greatest artist of the period." Daumier is "an artist in the most profound sense." "Millet's whole value is in his drawings." Cézanne's still-lifes show "irreproachable perfection." "He was influenced by me at Pontoise, and I by him."

Lucien does not inherit the artistic stature of his father. But Camille Pissarro fosters lovingly the talent of his son. He tries to safeguard him against shallow influences and keeps stressing the importance of resoluteness. "Money is an empty thing . . . Let us pursue what is good." He regrets that Lucien has not responded to the pictures of Turner. He admonishes him to see for himself and not to rely on a ready-made system.

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"Strive," he says, "for simplicity"; and in another piece of advice he sounds the keynote of modern portraiture—"Rather incline towards caricature than towards prettiness."

He urges Lucien to go to the sources and to cultivate his taste from those who are really strong. "Look at the Persians, the Chinese, the Japanese." Like the patriarchal father, he adds the reminder—"You know, to succeed, one must work hard."

The father tries to save the son from fads and vogueish influences. "Reflect in all sincerity." He must not deflect from the true direction, which is nature. Lucien's enthusiasm for Morris' books is met with a direct reply. "Gothic artists were inventors"; and we must not imitate them, but follow our own bent. "Soak yourself in nature."

As for Pissarro's own problems, there are frequent references to his partisanship with the advocates of the little dot, to pointillism, which drew his enthusiasm for a while and brought down a good deal of criticism from his comrades. He mentions exhibitions, dealers and commercial problems.

But the correspondence adds up to an intense biography, enriched by creative effort and signalized by a firm conviction to maintain the highest principles despite the weakening tendencies of industrialism. There was a kindness in Pissarro toward his fellowmen; but where he must be unflinchingly firm, he was, both with artists and with his own child.

There are many splendid reproductions and several interesting pairs of pictures, paintings of views and photographs of the same view. The difference between art and the art of photography is clearly established. D. A.

Vandamm

Joan Tetzel in 'I Remember Mama'

New play by John van Druten which comes to the Plymouth in Boston Monday and the Music Box in New York Oct. 18.

American Ballet Music

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The symphony and allied forms of concert music for the orchestra continue to occupy American composers, as the various new works announced for the new season show, with a paucity of operas and of scores for the ballet coming to light. The Metropolitan Opera Association will conduct another prize contest for an opera score, but what comes of it will be in the grist of another season.

The ballet seems to be content to adapt existing scores by European composers to the choregraphic ideas that supply its new dance material. Only rarely is there an ambitious new choral work by an American and it may prove quite as symphonic as it is choral. The new symphonies are many and their number is growing every season.

That our American ballets should remain so few is particularly puzzling. Only a few years ago it was felt that the ballet offered the composers of this country a fresh and gilt-edge opportunity. Though there have been many ballets produced in the past, there exists no such standard repertory of work that simply has to be performed as there is of symphonies and operas.

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Neither has the form of ballet scores become so settled and standardized as the symphony or the opera. Ballet designers have thought primarily of the dancing and they have not hesitated to use music of such different forms as symphonies, tone poems, suites, sonatas, and concertos, with pieced-together oddments of piano or orchestral music, none of them originally conceived or intended for dance purposes. All that was required was that it had motion, or could be given the semblance of motion, and that in some way—sometimes only a very slight way—it conformed in spirit to what the choregrapher had in mind.

Then, too, the question of dramatic aptness—of feeling for the stage—which has been a matter of concern in the preparation of an opera, need not greatly occupy a ballet composer, if he is to accept a potpourri of Chopin études, waltzes and mazurkas, a Tchaikowski or Glazounov suite, a Prokofiev symphony or a congeries of more or less unrhythmical pieces by Delius as music for the ballet. For the music lover, the best ballet music is that which has been composed especially for the ballet and is all of a piece. He probably enjoys it most when it is played in the concert hall, usually in the form of a suite. But some very fine music of this description—notably "Daphnis et Chloë"—is never danced, while strongly remote compositions like "Verklärte Nacht" and "A Village Romeo and Juliet," are turned into modern ballets that are repeated season after season.

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It would seem that the American composer needs only to have an idea, a pencil and paper and the gift of fluency to write a ballet. He ought to be able to influence a choregrapher, if the idea and the music are at all good. There should be a market for his output. With interest in the ballet apparently at a new high point, the established companies presumably are looking for fresh material and additional companies are coming into being. But they continue to turn to European composers of the past, and often for second-rate compositions which would never draw anyone to the theater for their own sake.

The only American music that figured in the recent engagement of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the City Center was that which Aaron Copland composed for "Rodeo." Bernstein's "Fancy Free," which proved an unquestioned success last season, undoubtedly will figure again in the activities of Ballet Theater. Where are the other scores that might be used as these are being used to make American cowboys and sailors as legitimate ballet personages as any others? Surely the men who are writing symphonies can conceive the themes, master the technique and orchestrate the scores of works like "Rodeo" and "Fancy Free," or "Billy the Kid" and "Filling Station." Is the scarcity of such scores due to timidity on the part of the composers, or are the powers-that-be in ballet today more reluctant to trust and encourage these composers than the conductors of our symphony orchestras?

That the composers are not unwilling is strongly indicated by an announcement of new dance scores by Virgil Thomson, Paul Bowles, Gian-Carlo Menotti and Nicolas Nabukhov, in the plans of the recently organized Ballet International, and in an extended new dance on a Shaker theme by Aaron Copland for Martha Graham.

Joseph Calleia is returning to New York from Hollywood to direct the production of "Sophie Halenczik, American," adapted by George Ross and Rose C. Feld from the latter's stories in the New Yorker. Katina Paxinou, the Greek actress, who was widely acclaimed for her screen performance in "For Whom the Bell Tolls," will head the cast.

George Abbott and Victor Payne-Jennings are to make a New York production of "Rosy Future," a new comedy by Dawn Powell, with Leonora Corbett probably in the leading role.

Memorials of Lasting Value Included in War Dads' Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The memorials built after this war will be useful things of permanent value to their communities, instead of useless piles of granite, if the American War Dads have their way.

Looking to the day when towns and cities all over the nation will be memorializing their men who fought in World War II, the War Dads hope to guide their fellow citizens away from the monumental excesses which followed the first World War. They have a living interest in the matter, for they have sons or daughters in the armed service. They are convinced the soldiers would appreciate such memorials as community centers, recreation places, swimming pools, library improvements, and other all-around activities.

Just to be sure they are on the right road, the War Dads are making a check of the opinions of returned veterans. War Dads' chapter presidents in each city where there is a veterans' facility have been asked to request the editor of the local paper to assign a reporter, who will make a poll of a dozen or more veterans on the subject. The first returns from these unbiased interviews, received at national headquarters of the War Dads here, have been almost unanimously in favor of the useful-memorial idea.

These interviews will be presented in support of the program at the War Dads' national convention to be held in Omaha, Neb., Oct. 17 to 19. H. Roe Bartle, the National Executive Director of the War Dads, has a twofold interest in the memorial program. As chief Boy Scout executive for the Kansas City area council, he wants things of benefit to young folk.

Useful Projects Sought

The War Dads do not intend to go into memorial construction on a large scale themselves; rather, they hope to steer memorial campaigns in their communities in the direction of useful projects. For their own part, they already have under way their chief postwar program—a personal, helpful welcome to boys returning home.

The first step is to provide employment. Already the War Dads have appointed captains who call regularly on the personnel managers of industries and business houses, urging employment of veterans and finding places for men who have returned with disability discharges.

More than half the War Dads are veterans of World War I, and they realize, Mr. Bartle says, that government promises and legislation will not take care of the returning soldiers automatically. They hope also to keep the handling of reemployment on a local basis, as far as possible, and to avoid any revival of a nation-wide Work Projects Administration.

Local projects already are being sought. The War Dads of the little town of Braymer, Mo., for example, found enough repair and rehabilitation work needed within a radius of six miles of their community to employ all the town's servicemen for two years.

Federal Benefits

Besides providing local and personal assistance, the War Dads intend to see that the veterans get the maximum benefit from Federal legislation. The members include some of the best lawyers in each community, and their services are free to returning servicemen. The whole War Dads program is set up on the basis of free service. Mr. Bartle receives a dollar a year as executive director, and spends several hours a day at the national headquarters, while at the same time he carries on as Boy Scout executive.

Mr. Bartle isn't a War Dad himself, directly, for he has no son and his eldest daughter is too young to enlist in thearmed services. But he has "fathered" thousands of Boy Scouts, and receives an average of 45 letters a day from former Scouts now in service.

The War Dads aren't waiting for servicemen to come home to start helping them. They do all sorts of little, friendly things for the men in service now. At Kansas City, and other large centers, War Dads are at the railroad stations at all hours to help and advise men going through. They run canteens, providing refreshments and magazines. Boys on furlough are directed to recreation places or taken home to dinner. At Marceline, Mo., the War Dads have apples in storage and pass them out to the men every time a troop train stops at that division point on the Santa Fe.

The idea of an organization of fathers devoted to the welfare of the servicemen has proved so popular that it has spread in a little over two years to forty-five states, and has more than 100,000 members. Nat Milgram, a Kansas City merchant, conceived the idea and called the first meeting in May, 1942, with 42 men present. The present national president is Remmie L. Arnold of Petersburg, Va.

Increase in Wage Ceilings Opposed by Glass Industry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The glass industry argued today for maintenance of present wage ceilings. Meanwhile, the conviction spread among members of President Roosevelt's Labor Advisory Committee that wage controls will not be relaxed before the November election.

Eventual revision or elimination of the "Little Steel" wage formula was accepted by the President at a conference with his labor committee of American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization's leaders yesterday, it was reported, but the Chief Executive gave no indication of when.

Some of the conferees said the President apparently is considering the idea of waiting until shortly before reductions in war output are ordered.

Leland Hazard, spokesman for the glass industry, said in a statement prepared for presentation to the National War Labor Board today that spending power in the hands of workers is "at least five times greater than it was on July 16, 1942, when the 'Little Steel' formula was announced, and more than twice what it was on April 8, 1943, when the President issued his 'hold-the-line' executive order."

The flat glass industry, with 18,000 workers, has had no increase in prices since 1936, said Mr. Hazard, "while labor rates have jumped almost 100 per cent, and take-home pay has increased 40 per cent since January, 1941."

Political Charge Against Union Referred to Attorney General

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—A charge that Congress of Industrial Organizations local-union treasuries are being tapped for political purposes without the consent of the local members was lodged yesterday with a Dies subcommittee, which decided to refer the matter to the Attorney General.

Robert E. Stripling, committee chief investigator, made the accusation after Dock J. Williams of Chicago, Negro, testified he was ousted by union higher-ups from the Presidency of Local No. 25, United Packing House Workers Union, because he refused to approve a request for a $1,500 contribution by his local for "political education."

Mr. Williams told the committee that Communists had taken over leadership in the packing-house union.

He refused the $1,500 requested by international union officers, he said, because "there was nothing in our constitution to assess members for such purposes," and he added that there are Republicans among the local's membership, as well as Democrats.

His executive committee unanimously supported his position, Mr. Williams testified, and it, too, was ousted. The witness said the higher-ups explained the action by saying he was "in collusion with the management" of the Chicago packing house where the local's members are employed.

The Attorney General recently held that the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, on the basis of investigations by the Justice Department, was not violating the Corrupt Practices Act. The P. A. C. is supporting President Roosevelt for re-election.

Newly Dedicated Army Post Office To Facilitate Christmas Deliveries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Designed to relieve pressure on existing Army postal facilities here, a new branch of the New York Port of Embarkation Post Office, covering approximately 14½ acre in Long Island City has been dedicated here to handle the estimated 42,000,000 Christmas parcels expected to be sent to troops overseas from this port alone. Thousands of volunteer workers are needed, however, to help move the mail for overseas delivery before Christmas, it was pointed out.

The peak rush at the new fourth unit of the Army post-office system will be manned by 4,000 soldiers and 10,000 civilians in what is said to be the world's largest building of concrete and cinder construction, designed to handle 50 railway cars at one time inside of it. It was erected in three months.

At the dedication ceremonies, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said that approximately 80,000,000 or more gifts would be sent to American forces overseas this year, adding that last year the Department had handled only 23,000,000 such parcels.

American Telephone Head Announces Fellowships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Establishment of a trust fund to finance five post-doctorate fellowships in physical science was announced here by Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

In honor of Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the American Academy of Science, the fellowships provide an annual stipend of $3,000 to the holder and $1,500 to the institution at which the recipients elect to do research. The fellowship election by a seven-man committee of the Bell Laboratories will be based on demonstrated ability of the applicant and the importance of the problem he proposes to attack.

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With Capitol Hill as Their Laboratory They Study Government in Action

By Kathryn Blood
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Using Capitol Hill as their textbook, students at the American University in Washington, D. C., learn how our Government works —not merely in theory, but in practice.

"To limit students of American Government to the neatly packaged bundle of facts found in the usual college text has the same disadvantages that a reporter's account of a football game has compared to a view from a grandstand seat," says American University's President, Paul F. Douglass. "Why should students be given a second-hand account when the arena in which the action is taking place is right here?" he asked, and instituted what is claimed to be the only political science course of its kind in the United States—a course which through first-hand contacts with national government in action, is helping to develop citizens, capable and eager to take an active part in the business of governing. Since "Government by the people" can be a reality only when the people are willing and able to accept the responsibilities of citizenship, Dr. Douglass believes that the urgent need for such training cannot be over-emphasized.

On Location

Under the direction of instructor, Helen Matthews, the subjects examined by American University students are as varied and significant as are those which come before our U. S. Congress and courts. Through attending frequent sessions of Congress as well as committee meetings, they learn the organizational pattern of the Senate, House and the committees of each.

Each student elects himself an unofficial member of the committee whose work he wishes to follow. He attends all open sessions of this committee, confers weekly with the clerk in charge, and is responsible for studying and reporting to the other members of the class all business coming before this group. In this way students become familiar not only with a vast number of complex problems facing the world today, but with such questions as states' rights and the proper functions of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government.

Frequently dramatic incidents serve to emphasize a particular problem. For example, the Barkley "revolt" of a year ago led the class into a study of the relationship between the executive and legislative branches, while the soldiers' vote bill led to a study of State and Federal rights. The Supreme Court decision regarding the Texas primaries provided the subject for a discussion of the influence of the judicial branch of our government in political, economic, and social areas. In order that students might understand the minority report made by Justice Roberts as well as the majority report, a conference was arranged with him in which he explained his viewpoint and answered their questions.

Selects a State

In studying Government on the state and local level, each student selects a State in which he is interested, and examines the organization and structure of government within this State. The spotlight is turned on political parties from the precinct to the national level. The primary and its significance also are discussed as well as how a platform is built and candidates are chosen. A number of the students have volunteered to serve as aides to the political parties and candidates this summer.

In the early fall American University will hold a national student institute on "Citizenship on the Precinct Level." Members of the American Government class will take an active part in its conduct. The purpose of the Institute will be to help students to recognize that political action begins at the precinct level and that they have a responsibility in helping to get out the votes. This is considered especially essential during an election year when so many servicemen and war workers are disfranchised.

The delegates attending the national meeting will set up similar institutes in their home states. Thus, political institutes, designed to make young people realize that citizenship is something more than talking about issues, will be organized in all 48 states.

Indicative of the need for such action is the fact that even in major national elections large segments of the electorate fail to observe the first obligation of citizenship—that of voting, while a recent nation-wide poll revealed that only one out of every three persons interviewed was able to name correctly the senators who represent his state in Washington.

Congress, the United States Supreme Court, Committee Action on Bills—all are familiar textbook material studied not out of a book but at first hand by the students of political science at the American University. With Capitol Hill as their classroom, they elect themselves unofficially to Congressional Committees or otherwise follow through specific Government problems, attending hearings, and enjoying the many opportunities so willingly given to Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces that they may understand and come to take part intelligently in a "government by the people."

What Shall Parents Know About The Child's Music Lessons?

Music at Home With the Child
Second of Four Saturday Articles

By Minna Fraziska Holl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Four things, at least, are requisite in beginning music study: a child, a parent, an instrument, and a teacher. How does each one contribute to the whole, a good music education? One can readily see that the question naturally centers around the child, but many times the contributing factors for success or failure rest with instrument, teacher, or parent.

The instrument: in general, unless there is a marked and reasonable preference or a definite aptitude on the part of the child, it is wise to begin music study with the piano, but the child should be watched as he may need a different instrument. Not all children are piano-minded.

The teacher: it is possible to find the "right teacher," one who knows how to give a pupil more than the technique of playing the piano. Music being sound, the lessons should begin with the perception and identification of musical sound in much the same way as one would teach the recognition of color. Children identify musical sound very readily, because it is all new to them. Their reception of it is not hindered by their having heard quantities of music without definite listening or identification, as perhaps their parents have.

Musical Ideas

As one learns to read music with understanding, as one would read a book, there comes, not a transference of music symbols to an instrument, but the interpretation of musical ideas. What a world of possibilities is opened when this is done! Can you read a piece of music for the first time and find it as much an adventure as reading a book?

As we read books, we know that we shall find the use of a great number of familiar words with perhaps a measure of new ones, but we also know that there will be individual expression in the use of these words and that one writer's means of expression and style will differ from that of another. So with music: Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, and others have used similar music materials, but no two have used them in exactly the same way. Although we recognize the material used, we are carried away into a field of discovery as to how each composer has made use of it —that is, if we have learned to read and listen to music understandingly.

A very young child of kindergarten age can be taught at the blackboard to draw the symbols representing musical sounds on a music staff, and he thoroughly enjoys doing it. The teacher who is "training the ear," that is, increasing musical perception of sound, plays different pitches by means of the piano, and asks a child to sing them, to identify them, and then to write them on a staff on the correct line or space, oftentimes using only a mark, until the ability to write notes is acquired. This is done at first using only single sounds, and as the perception increases, two or three sounds in succession, and finally whole sentences or phrases of music.

Time and rhythm of music can also be taught to the young child —that is, how to beat and count time, how to clap and walk different rhythms and how to draw the different note values and time symbols. Sometimes this is done with the use of rhythm blocks and flash cards (cards containing music symbols flashed before the child for rapid identification), and with rhythm-bound instruments used in connection with the radio or the phonograph.

These are all activities that children enjoy. This listening to sound, learning the pitches and their names, beating time, singing as one reads, all form the background for learning music by "understandings." When these beginnings are acquired the application of them to the instrument becomes much easier, practicing more interesting, and results more satisfying.

A very amusing incident occurred in connection with a child of eight years, who had been taught to understand music. When playing a new piece to the teacher she spoke of one chord that she did not like, and asked if another might be substituted. The piece was a simple one used for music-reading, composed, let us say, by a Miss Brown. It was not a classic, and as the chord the child suggested was quite as usable as the one written, the teacher allowed the substitution. A few weeks later, the same child was given another book of music, and was asked to look at the first piece before playing it. After glancing at it the child quickly looked back at the cover for the composer's name and said: "Oh, I thought that same Miss Brown must have been monkeying with this book, too!" It seems she had instantly seen in the new book the chord that she had not liked before. Perhaps you are now saying that this was an exceptional child, but she was only a very normal child who had been taught the perception of music.

Then there is the parent. There should be willingness to work with the child. Interest should be shown in the work to be accomplished, the music played, the good results, and the careful effect—the same kind of interest that is essential to his progress when he begins to walk, starts to build with blocks, or make attempts to read. This needs parent-teacher collaboration.

The child's ability to concentrate should also be observed. Often a child's periods of practice are arranged primarily so as not to interfere with other activities in the home. He is told that his "hour-a-day" of practice is to be divided into two half-hour periods, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. It may be that this child can give his attention, good attention, for only 20 minutes at a time, and the remaining time is wasted by "watching the clock," or by dreamy practicing marked by boredom.

Spans of Attention

It is much better to utilize an "alive," active 20 minutes, even stopping the child before he wearies, than to risk boredom. How many children leave a practice period with an eagerness for the next period? Not many! We can all remember the hours in which we had to sit at the piano and which were cleverly filled with substitutions for practice supposed to delude our well-meaning parents. As the time comes, practice periods should be lengthened to meet the child's increasing ability to concentrate.

Not much has been said of discipline, which is absolutely essential to good work, but it should be the trained discipline of learning to think, how to work, and how to co-ordinate one's abilities toward a successful end. It should not be the kind of "discipline" that is constant censure, in order to produce results.

This steady building of music-learning is similar to the learning that is required in other subjects that are studied, and it includes all that we wish music to be to the child, a source of enjoyment and a means of expression based on understanding and skill—a real accomplishment.

Career Courses With Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mary has a gift for dressmaking, and dreams of earning her living that way; her young brother mends broken fuses, and aims at becoming an electrical engineer. In the Britain of tomorrow, there is every chance that these children, by the time they leave school at 15 or 16, will have had several years' practical training in their chosen fields.

The Education Act provides that grammar, modern, and technical secondary schools shall be available to boys and girls of 11 or over. They are to be given facilities for changing from one to another of these types of schools—something new in Britain—if their abilities demand it.

Experimenting on similar lines at a girls' school before the bill was introduced, Miss Bessie Jones, headmistress of a Selective Central School in England (corresponding somewhat to sixth grade and public junior high in America), produced a "multi-stream" school. She co-ordinated the training in handcrafts and domestic subjects which was already being given, by developing pre-vocational courses, and extending the fields covered. The girls received preliminary teaching for such occupations as nursery-school work, window dressing, salesmanship, dress designing, and various commercial careers. English, geography, history, mathematics, and kindred subjects were common to all courses.

Parents Enthusiastic

Relating school work to the adult business world in this way aroused the interest of parents, and constant contact between home and school was established. The girls themselves saw the link between their education and the future toward which they were looking. Parents were invited to an "open" afternoon weekly, and to Parents' Evenings, when courses were explained and discussed. Fathers and mothers attended the meetings enthusiastically, welcoming the opportunities offered to their daughters for cultivating wider interests and leading fuller lives, through the new system.

Miss Jones worked out a four-year plan, to ease the problem of picking the right course for each girl. Children were admitted at the age of 11 and all followed the same general program for the first year. In the second year, the "streams" began to diverge, according to ability, into commercial or technical channels. Specialization became more advanced in the last two years, so that when the girls left school, they were prepared "to follow up these lines in definitely related occupations."

Marriage as a "career" was specially provided for as one of the "streams" in this school, because Miss Jones recognized that many girls would be employed outside the home only until they married. She arranged a "full-time" Homecraft Course, embracing such unexpected lessons as music, and reception of visitors, as well as needlework, domestic science, and academic subjects. These last were modified to some extent to suit the course. English, while being taught in the usual way, also "afforded opportunities for individual enterprise in the writing of original stories, and the collecting of others, suitable for children."

Satisfactory Results

When school-leaving time came along, girls trained on these vocational lines had no difficulty in finding work. On the contrary, they were sought after by prospective employers. From the point of view of fathers and mothers, the "multi-stream" school led to increased self-government among the girls, producing a higher tone in their conduct, and little need for punishment, in consequence.

Through the Editor's Window

Children Always Know

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bob, the tall policeman, is back on the crossing in front of the school again, and other Bobs like him are at their places, too, all over the land. Each morning, now, he is at his post, ushering the youngsters across the street. I know of no one more popular with children than Bob.

I have seen him with an elementary school child clinging to each leg, and another on each hand, while over their heads he tosses wisecracks with a crowd of high school pupils. He knows how to meet the banter of every age. It is really wonderful to hear him.

He is full of fun and has a joke for everyone. But he is firm, too, demanding immediate obedience. I have seen him stop his easy rough-and-tumble fooling with a big high school boy to remind him quickly and quietly to be courteous to a girl. I have heard him pass out a good-natured reproof to one or two in a crowd when high spirits made youthful language a bit sharp, and I have seen him stop a childish fight with a word. He can handle ten or a dozen youngsters at once, and never seem to have his hand on the tiller at all. The children eagerly share their interests with him, for they know he genuinely cares about them. At the same time they respect his high standards and try to measure up.

He wouldn't confess it, probably, but there is a tenderness in all his relations with them. I have noted it in his eyes, his smile, his quick gentleness. This love for them is the secret of his place in their hearts. Children always know. Parents and teachers might learn much if they could listen and watch, unseen, as he stands at his post each morning on the street in front of the school.

Counteracting War's Influence On the Children

The Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Ariz.

"What do you do to counteract the influences of war on your children?"

Someone asked me that and it made me think. If an outsider could listen in to our children at their worst, he would believe that we actually encourage warlike tendencies in our young!

We have them all ages, from 16 down to two, and what one doesn't do to disrupt the peace, another does. When two half-grown children come to blows and harsh words over the matter of precedence in going through a doorway, what hope is there for world peace? However, they do have their better moments, and those are the ones we foster.

The best influence in our older boy's life has been snakes! Jack has collected and studied them for years and years. Now I don't like snakes any better than you do, but I've never screamed when one appeared. Jack used to have a small pet racer snake that escaped from his cage and wandered about the house. I found him under my bed a time or two and Jack was always glad to have him back. We have several snakes and a Gila monster in the basement now, but better yet, we have a 16-year-old boy who knows that his parents appreciate him and his hobby.

Two Moves Made

Betty is 14, and has been a little on the bumptious side. Believing that she needed help in gaining self-confidence, we sent her to a small, quiet school, and we have encouraged her in her horseback riding, at which she is becoming very proficient. Betty's warlike tendencies seem to have been nipped in the bud, and her poise has increased.

Lately Betty has even been teaching her nine-year-old brother Robert to ride, and is helping him with his homework! We have our fingers crossed over that! A month ago the two were flinging insults at each other every time they met. Now they go off chummily to ride and come back happily to do their homework! I rub my eyes and hope it will last.

Robert is a changed lad since he became a magazine salesman last year. He makes a little pocket money, sees a lot of friendly people, and feels himself an independent person. When he can overcome the temptation of gum, candy and cheap toys, he buys war stamps.

Robert day-dreams when he should be doing his arithmetic, but Betty's recent offer of help and riding instruction are overcoming that. The amazing part of it is that Betty's mind is completely un-mathematical, and Robert does his fifth-grade arithmetic more quickly and accurately than she ever could. The first time she "helped" him, she watched him work with increasing respect, then came to me and said, "My own brother! A brain!"

She even exerts a good influence on Robert's personal appearance, insisting that he wear his best tweed jacket when he rides with her, and respectable clothes when they attend a Saturday movie together.

No Quarreling

Then we come to Sally, who is a charming, chubby two-and-a-half. If you were to tell her brothers or sister that she were less than perfect, their warlike attributes would rise in a hurry. There never was a baby so smart, sweet, and precious as our Sally! The only problem in combating war's influences on Sally is to insist that the older children set her a good example by not quarreling among themselves. When they do quarrel, the effect shows at once in Sally's behavior. When they use ugly words, Sally repeats them in her baby voice—and they don't sound very nice!

Sally is really the best influence in the family on young and old. Since we want to keep her perfect, we have to watch our speech and manners.

"What do we do to counteract the influence of war?" That's still hard to answer, and we're a long way from the solution, but we think we're on the right track when we encourage an interest in snakes, horsemanship, magazine selling, and family co-operation.

Catherine Fowler Magee

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Abr & Straus2¼e	1	57	57	57	+1
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Adams Exp .15e	1	11½	11½	11½	
Air Reduction 1a	3	40	40	40	
Alaska Juneau	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Alleghany pf	6	29¼	28¾	29	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	148½	147½	147½	—1
Allied Mills 2e	6	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅜
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Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	2	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅜
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Amerada Pet 3	3	101	100¾	101	+ ½
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Am Rad&StS .30e	27	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Rad&SS pf7 †	10	174	174	174	—4
Am R Mill .60e	12	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ †	70	73	72⅞	73	+ ⅛
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	20	31	31	31	
Am Smelt & R 2	2	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R pf7†	20	158¾	158¾	158¾	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	5	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
Am Sug Ref 2e	11	49¾	47¾	49½	+2
Am Tel & Tel 9	10	162½	162¼	162½	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	5	66¾	66	66	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	8	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	64	145	145	145	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	7	9	9	9	
Am Woolen	10	8⅝	8½	8½	
Am Wool pf 8k	1	90	90	90	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½e	12	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Andes Copper ¾e	5	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	12	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
ArmstrongCork¾e	2	45	45	45	+ ¼
Arch-Dan M 2e	1	54	54	54	—1
Assd DryGoods¾e	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Assc D Gds1p6 †	60	106¾	106½	106½	— ¼
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	30	101½	101½	101½	+1
Atch T & S F 6	10	67	66	67	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1½e	2	39¾	38¾	39¾	
AtlG&W Indies 3g	3	31½	31½	31½	+1½
AtlG&WIn pf2½e	1	65	65	65	+1
Atl Refining 1e	3	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	19	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
Aviation Corp .10e	263	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾e	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	11	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
Ban & A pf7½k †	20	62	61	61	
Barber Asph ¼e	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	21	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	9	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	30	29⅞	30	+1
Beech Airc 1g	15	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
Bell Airc 1e	25	13½	13	13½	+ ½
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	5	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ½
Benef Ind Ln .90e	2	20	20	20	
Best Foods 1e	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	8	62½	62¼	62½	+ ½
Beth Steel pf 7	2	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
Black&Deck 1.60a	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .45e	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bloom'dale6.75e †	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	67	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
BohnAl&Br 2¼e	2	49	48⅞	49	+ ¼
Borden Co 1.20e	8	33	32⅞	33	+ ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	40	40	40	+ ¾
Boston & Maine	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
Braniff Airw .60	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	8	40⅛	40	40	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	2	45	45	45	— ½
Bristol-Myers1½e	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	6	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
Brown Shoe 2	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	8	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	135	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ¾
Budd Mfg	9	11	11	11	+ ¼
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	140	67⅝	67	67⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel ¼e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	6	29¾	28¼	29¾	+2¼
Burling Mills1.60	5	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6 †	20	66½	64½	64½	+ ¾
Butler Bros .45e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Byers AM Co ¼e	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Byers AM pf 7 †	10	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
C					
Calif Pack 1½	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
Can DryGAle ¾e	2	31	30⅞	31	+ ¼
Can South Ry 3 †	50	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
Canad Pacific h½e	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Case JI Co ¾e	2	38	37½	37½	— ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	51¾	51	51	— ⅝
Celanese Cp 3-70f	1	36	36	36	+ ¾
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	102	102	102	
Celotex Corp ½	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	60	18¾	18½	18¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	8	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅝
Cent VioletaS1½e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
CenturyRibM .10e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	4	32½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Certain-teed pf †	60	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	+ ⅜
Checker Cab	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
Ches & Ohio 3	6	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill ½g	3	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill A 2e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Chi Grt West	2	5½	5½	5½	
Chi Grt Wpf1⅞k	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Chi & No West	15	26½	26⅜	26⅜	
Chi & NW pf .15e	17	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	9	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½ †	10	56	56	56	+ ¼
Chile Cop 1½e †	10	27	27	27	—1
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	4	92	91⅝	92	
City Invest †	100	71	70	70	
Clark Equip 2¼e	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅜
Clev Gr B 1½e	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	34	34	34	— ¼
Cluett Pea 1½e	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ⅜
Col & South †	1	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Col&South 1pf †	10	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
ColB'castA 1.20e	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10e	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Com Credit 2	6	42	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	4	47¼	46½	47¼	+1
Coml Solvents .30e	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	12	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
Com'with&South	15	⅞	⅞	⅞	[illegible]
Com & So pf 3¼k	5	85⅛	84	85⅛	+1⅛
Consol Cigpf4½ †	4	95½	95½	95½	— ¾
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	26	25⅞	26	+ ½
Cons Cooper	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	12	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	108	108	108	+ ½
Cons Film pf ¾k	2	24	24	24	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	3	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 2	54	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ½
Cons Vul pf 1¼	3	24¾	24⅝	24¾	— ¼
ConsumP pf4½ †	80	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	
Container Corp ¾e	6	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	4	16½	16	16½	+ ½
Cont Can ¾e	2	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	47	47	47	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
Cont Motors .45e	31	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	7	28⅛	28	28	— ⅜
Cooper-Bess ¾e	1	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ½
Con'wdSt pf2½ †	10	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¾
CopperweldStl .80	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Corn Exch 2.40	40	51	51	51	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	1	59	59	59	+ ⅛
Cornell-D-E .60e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Coty Inc .15e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
Crane Co 1	7	25	25	25	
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	110	110	110	+ ½
Crosley Corp ¾e	1	21½	21½	21½	
Crown Zeller 1	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	47	47	47	— ½
Crucible Steel 3g	7	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	746,550
1944 volume to date	195,759,242
1943 volume to date	226,475,682

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	79⅝	79½	79⅝	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf †	190	23	23	23	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	42	17	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Cudahy Pack .30e	3	25	24⅝	25	+1
Cuneo Press 1½	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	29	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pf5g. †	10	131	121	131	+1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
Curtis-Wright ⅜g	54	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	2	25½	25½	25½	
D					
Davison Chem 1e	7	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Decca Record 1.20	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	5	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	6	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
Del Lack & West	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Detroit Edi 1.20	7	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	490	40	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Diam T Motor 1	6	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
Dome Mines 1.20h	3	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	18	69½	68¼	69½	+1½
Dow Chem 3	2	125½	125	125½	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 1e	3	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Dunhill Int	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
du Pont de N 3¼e	2	154½	154	154½	+ ⅝
du Pont pf 4½	4	125½	125⅛	125½	
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	40	118	118	118	
E					
Eagle Pich L .45e	1	13	13	13	
Eastern Air L	2	39	38⅝	39	+ ½
East S Stl .20e	2	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅜
Eaton Mfg 3	2	46½	46¼	46½	+ ¼
Elastic S Nut ¾e	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1e	22	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
El Power & Lt	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅜
El Storage Bat 2	3	45	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	3	16⅛	16	16	
Endicott-John 3	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
EPS$5½pf5½ †	20	101	101	101	— ½
Erie R R ct ½e	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
EurekaVCleaner½	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
EvansProducts ¾e	1	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	6	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ¾
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	8	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	3	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
FirestoneT&R1½e	2	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅜
Flintkote .45e	5	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
Follansbee Stl	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	100	45	45	45	+ ¾
Food Fair Strs 1	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
Food Mach 1.40	3	62	62	62	
Foster Wheel ½e	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	17⅛	17	17	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20e	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	
FruehaufTpf4½ †	1	113	113	113	
G					
Gabriel Co ¼e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Gair Robert .30g	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Gar Wood Ind .40	8	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ½
Gen Cable	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Gen Cablepf5¼kt	10	97½	97½	97½	— ¼
Gen Cigar 1	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	16	37¼	37	37¼	
Gen Foods 1.60	5	43	42⅞	43	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	10	113½	113½	113½	— ½
Gen G & El A	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Motors 2¼e	13	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Out Adv ½e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Gen Real & Util	90	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	3	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	— ⅜
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	80	93	92	92	— ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Gen TimeIn pf6 †	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	+1½
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Gillette Saf R .80	7	13⅛	13	13	
Gillette Saf R pf5	3	89	89	89	+2
Gimbel Bros .65e	2	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	49	49	49	— ¼
Gobel Adolf	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Goodrich BF 1½e	5	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞	+ ⅛
GoodyearT&R1½e	4	48½	48	48½	+ ½
Goth Hosiery ½g	10	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	37	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Granite C S .175e	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	14	39½	39¼	39½	+ ½
Gt West Sug 1.80e	1	26½	26½	26½	
Green H L 2a	4	50	50	50	
Greyhound Corp 1	6	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Grum Airc En 1e	68	22⅞	21⅝	22¾	+1⅜
Guantan Sugar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	10	163	163	163	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	53½	53½	53½	
Gulf Oil 1a	3	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ¼
H					
Hack W pfA1¾ †	150	29	28½	29	+1⅛
Hall WF Print 1	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ½e	16	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	392	8½	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅜
HazelAtlasGl5 †	20	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Hercules Motor 1	6	23	22⅝	23	+ ¾
Homestake Min	5	43¾	43⅝	43¾	+ ¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	69	69	69	
Household F pf5 †	10	113	113	113	+1
Houston Oil	6	10½	10½	10½	
Howe Sound 1½e	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	11	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
Hupp Motor	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	7	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 †	90	61⅞	61	61⅞	+1⅜
IndplsPwLt 1.20	11	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
InspiratCopper ¾e	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Insuransh ctfs .20a	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	20	111⅜	111¼	111¼	
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
InterlakeIron .35g	10	9⅛	9	9	
Int Harvester 2.60	15	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞	— ⅛
Int Harvester pf7†	10	174½	174½	174½	— ¼
In Minerals&C½e	4	17½	17½	17½	
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅜
Int Nick Can 1.60	5	30⅛	30	30	
Int Nick Can pf7†	13	135	135	135	
Int Paper	7	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	2	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Int Shoe 1.80	3	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
Int Silver 3	4	83	80	83	+3½
Int Tel & Tel	53	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
Int Tel&Tel for ct	8	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
Interst Dept S 1	11	18¾	17⅞	18¾	+1¼
J					
Jewel Tea 1	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
Johns Manv 1½e	1	98	98	98	— ⅜
Jones & L Stl 2	17	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg .80	16	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
K					
Kan City South	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Kelsey-HWB 1½e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Kennecott C 1½e	40	41½	41¼	41½	+ ¼
Kimberly-Cl 1½a	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅜
Kinney G R Co	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	2	36	36	36	
Kresge (SS) 1	1	26	26	26	
L					
Laclede Gas †	40	10	10	10	
Laclede Gas pf †	1	89	88½	88½	
Lambert Co 1½a	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
Lane Bryant 1a	4	27	26⅞	27	+1¼
Lee Rub & T 1¾e	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ½
Lehigh C&N ½e	51	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
Lehigh Port C ¾e	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	13	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ¼
Lehigh Val RR	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
LehmanCorp1.20a	1	33⅜	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Lib-O-Glass ¾e	3	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ¼
LibbyMcN&L ½e	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Life Savers 1¼e	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅞
Liggett&My B 3a	2	79	79	79	
LimaLocomo 1½e	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅝
Lion Oil Ref 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Link Belt 2	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¾
LockheedAirc 1½e	57	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅞
Loew's Inc 2a	4	66	65¾	66	+ ¼
LoneStarCem 1½e	2	49⅛	49	49⅛	+ ⅜

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	54.5	Prev. day	54.3
Month ago	55.0	Year ago	51.0
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Long-B Lumb .10k	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
Lorillard (P) ¾e	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
Lorillard P pf 7 †	130	160½	160½	160½	
M					
Macy R H 2a	4	29⅜	29¼	29¼	
Macy pf 4¼	1	106	106	106	+ ½
Mad Sq Gar 1	2	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+1¼
Magma Copper ¾e	6	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Manati Sugar	7	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Mandel Bros½e	1	12	12	12	— ¼
Maracaibo O .05e	2	3½	3½	3½	
Marine Midl .16e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
MarketStRyprpf †	300	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Marshall Field .80	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Martin GL 1½e	36	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ¼
Martin-Parry .30e	109	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ½
Masonite Corp 1	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
May Dept Strs 3	3	58½	58½	58½	
Maytag Co	2	10	10	10	
Maytag Co 1pf6 †	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	
McCall Cor 1.60a	4	28½	28	28½	+ ½
McGraw Hill .60e	1	18	18	18	
McIntyreP h2.22a	1	53	53	53	
McKess&Rob 1.40	12	27	27	27	
McQuay-Norris 1	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .45e	3	12	12	12	
Melville Shoe 2	1	36	36	36	
Mesta Mach 2½	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Miami Copper ½e	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Mid Cont Pet .40e	10	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Midland Stl P 2	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
Minn-Hon Reg ½e	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
Minn-Moline	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Minn-Mol pf 4⅞k	1	104	104	104	—1
Minn&StLRy 2e	6	55¼	55	55½	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Mo-Kan Texas pf	12	13⅛	12	13⅛	
Monarch M 3	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Montgom Ward 2	18	53	52⅞	53	+ ¼
Morris & Essex †	270	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
MotorProducts 1e	5	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Mueller Brass 1.60	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
Mullins Mfg B	25	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
Murray Corp ¼e	15	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
N					
Nash-Kelvin ⅜e	34	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
Nat Acme 1½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib ½g	4	10½	10½	10½	
Nat Aviation ¼e	61	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅝
Nat Biscuit 1.20	2	22½	22½	22½	
Nat Bd & Sh .60	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Nat Can	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg 1a	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Container new	2	10½	10⅜	10½	
Nat CylinderG .80	32	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ¾
NatDairyProd1.20	9	25	24⅞	25	
Nat Dept St ½a	3	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers 2	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum ¼g	3	13½	13½	13½	
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	10	97½	97½	97½	
Nat Power & Lt	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Nat Steel 3	3	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛	
Nat Supply	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Nat Sup$2pf2½k	5	25½	25½	25½	
NatS 5½pf5½ †	20	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ¼
Neisner Bros 1a	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅝
Neisner Bpf4¾ †	30	103½	103½	103½	
Newberry 5pf 5 †	10	108	108	108	
NewmontMin 1½e	3	30¼	30	30	
Newport Ind .60e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
NewptNShip 1½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
NY Cent RR 1½e	28	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
NY Chi & StL	4	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
NY Chi StL pf	13	87	86	87	+1½
NYC Omnibus2¼e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
NY Lack & W †	20	74½	74½	74½	— ¼
NY Shipbuild1½e	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
Noblitt-Sparks 2a	1	46½	46½	46½	
Norf & West 10 †	1	202¼	202¼	202¼	+ ¼
No AmAviation 1g	85	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
North AmCo 1.24f	9	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Northern Pac 1e	22	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
NorthwestAirl ½e	3	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅝
Northwest Tel 3 †	100	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
NorwichPharm .60	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
O					
Ohio Oil ½a	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Olive Farm Eq 3e	8	55⅛	54⅞	55½	+1
Omnibus Corp ¾e	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Oppenheim Col 1e	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Otis Elevator .80e	4	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
Owens-Ill Glass 2	1	58½	58½	58½	
P					
Pac Coast †	230	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅞
Pac Coast 2 pf †	180	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
Pac Gas & El 2	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
Pac Lighting 3	2	44½	44½	44½	
Pac Mills 2	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
Pac T&T 4½e †	20	119	119	119	
Pac T&T pf 6 †	10	159	159	159	—1
Pac Tin Cons	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
Packard Mot .10e	37	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Pan Am Air 1g	7	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ½
PanhEPLpf5.60 †	110	110	110	110	— ½
Panh P&R .10e	6	4	4	4	
Param Pictures 2	22	26¼	26	26¼	
Park Utah Con M	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Parke Davis .90e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Parker Rust 1½	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Parmelee Transport	1	8	8	8	
Patino Mines 2¼e	8	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Penney JC 3a	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Penn-Cent Airl	31	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
Penn C&C ½e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
Penn RR 1e	13	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
Peoria & East	18	15¾	15	15¾	+ ¾
Pepsi-Cola 1½e	13	62⅝	62	62½	+ ¼
Pere Marq pr pf	4	76	76	76	
Pere Marquette	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Petrol Corp .20e	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Pere Marq pf	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
Phelps Dodge 1.60	42	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Phila Co $6pf6 †	50	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Phila Elec .90e	8	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Philco Corp .60e	2	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
Philip Morris 3a	3	91¾	91⅝	91¾	+ ¼
PhM 4½pf4½ †	30	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	— ⅜
Phillips Pet 2	13	43½	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
Pittsburgh Coal	25	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
Pitts Coal pf 2k	6	71¼	69	71¼	+3⅛
Pitt Scr & B .30e	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Pitt Steel	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Pitt Steel 5pf †	20	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
Pitt & West Va	3	19	19	19	
Pittston Co	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Plymouth Oil 1a	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
Pressed Stl Car 1	19	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
Pr Stl C 2pf2½	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Proctor & Gam 2a	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	
Pub Svc NJ ¾e	18	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
Pub S NJ 8pf8 †	10	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	
Pub S NJ 7pf7 †	20	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	
Pub S NJ 6pf6 †	10	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅜
Pub S NJ $5pf5†	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅜
Pullman 1½e	13	48	47½	48	+ ¼
Pure Oil ½g	26	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Pure Oil 5 pf 5	2	105	105	105	
Purity Bak .95e	2	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
Q					
Quaker St Oil 1	1	16	16	16	
R					
RadioCp ofAm.20e	26	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Radio pf 3½	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¾
Radio-K-Orph	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Radio-K-O pf 6 †	280	91¼	90¾	91¼	+1
Rayonier Inc	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Reading Co 1	3	17½	17⅜	17½	— ⅜
RemingRand 1.20a	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Reis & Co 1pf †	30	62	61	61½	+ ½
Rens & Sara 8 †	50	94½	94½	94½	— ½
Reo Motors ½e	3	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
Repub Steel ¾e	9	19	18⅞	19	
Revere Cop & Br	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Rev C5¼pf5¼ †	20	79	79	79	
Reynolds pf5½ †	10	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Reynolds Spr ¾e	3	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
Reyn T 1.40a †	30	38⅜	38	38	— ⅜
Reynolds B 1.40a	7	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
Rheem Mfg 1	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Richfield Oil ½g	3	9½	9½	9½	
Royal Type .45e	1	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
Rustless I&S .60	7	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
S					
Safeway Strs 3	2	53	53	53	+ ⅛
St Joseph Lead 2	2	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ¾
St L-San Fran	1	½	½	½	[illegible]
Savage Arms ⅛e	7	8⅝	8½	8½	
Seaboard Oil 1	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
Schenley Dis 2	6	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	
Sears Roebuck 3a	2	99⅞	99	99⅞	+1⅛
Servel Inc 1	4	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
SharonStlCorp¼e	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Sharp & Doh ¼e	1	12½	12½	12½	
Shattuck FG 40a	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Simmons Co ¾e	6	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
Sinclair Oil .80	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Skelly Oil ¾e	5	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
Shell Un Oil ½e	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Smith AO Cp ½e	7	40½	40	40½	— ⅞
Socony-Vacuum ½	17	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
So P R Sug 5.90e	5	38⅞	38¾	38¾	
So'east Grey L 2a	1	40	40	40	
Sou Cal Edi 1½	2	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
Sou Nat Gas ⅞e	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Southern Pac 2a	32	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅜
Southern Ry 2e	41	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	+ ⅝
Southern Ry pf 5	2	54	54	54	
Sou Ry M&O 4 †	20	72	72	72	— ½
Sparks With .30e	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Sperry Corp 1e	5	27¾	27⅜	27¾	— ⅜
Spiegel Inc	14	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Spiegel pf 4½ †	70	69½	69¼	69½	+ ¼
Square D Co 1½e	2	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
Squibb4½pf4½†	30	110	110	110	—1
Stand Brands 1	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Std G & E $4 pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Std G&E $6pr pf	2	62	62	62	+ ½
Std G&E $7pr pf	2	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
StandOilCal 1½e	9	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
Stand Oil Ind 1a	5	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	
Stand Oil NJ 1a	6	54	53⅞	53⅞	
Stand Oil Ohio 2	2	43¼	43	43¼	
Std Stl Sprg ¼e	7	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Starrett (LS) 2e	2	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
SterlingDrug 2¼e	8	65	65	65	+ ¼
Stewart Warn ½a	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Stokely Bros	5	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
Stokely Bros pf 1	3	17	17	17	
Studebaker ¼e	17	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Sun Oil 1a	6	61	60½	60½	
Sunray Oil .10e	11	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Sunshine Mng .30e	3	10	10	10	
Superheater 1a	3	25	25	25	
Superior Stl 1.20	1	22	22	22	+ ½
Sweets Co Am ¼e	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Swift Intl 2a	1	29	29	29	
Swift & Co 1.60a	6	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
Sylvan El Pr ¾e	4	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ½
Syming-Gou'd	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
T					
Telautograph	12	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Texas Co 2	2	45½	45⅜	45½	+ ¼
TexasGulfProd ¼e	5	6	6	6	
Tex GulfSulph 2a	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
Tex Pac C&O ½	14	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Tex PLTrust .15g	44	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Thatcher Mfg ½e	5	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅝
That cv pf 3.60 †	40	54	54	54	
Thermoid Co .40	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Third Ave Tran	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Thompson-Starrett	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Tide WA Oil .60a	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
TideWAOpf4½ †	60	106	105⅝	106	— ½
Timken-D Ax1½e	16	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ¼
TimkenRBear1½e	4	49	49	49	
Transamerica ½	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Trans & West Air	5	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅝
Transue&Wil 1½e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Tri-Cont Corp	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Tri-Cont pf 6	10	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ¼
Tubize Rayon 1	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Twent C-Fox F 2	3	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
TwinCRTpf5¼k †	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¾
U					
Underwood-E 1½e	2	61½	61¼	61½	+ ⅝
Union Bag&P .45e	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Union Carbide 3	3	79	78¾	78⅞	+ ⅛
Union Oil Cal 1	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific 6	1	107½	107½	107½	— ½
Un Tank Car 1½e	4	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
United Air L ½e	7	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜
United Airc 1½e	37	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅝
United Biscuit 1	1	22½	22½	22½	
United Corp	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Unit Corp pf 1¼k	6	37	36½	37	
United Drug	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
United Dyewood	6	10	9¾	10	
Unit El Coal ¼e	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
UnitedEng&F1¼e	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Unit Fruit 3¼e	2	89½	89½	89½	
Unit Gas Imp new	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
UnitMer&M 2a †	9	8	7½	8	+ ¾
United Paperbd	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
US Freight ⅛e	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
US HoffMach ¾g	6	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
US Indus Chem 1a	1	39	39	39	+ ½
US Leather	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
US Leather A 1e	13	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
US Lines	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
US Lines pf .70	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
US Play Cd 2a	1	47	47	47	+ ½
US Plywood 1.20	3	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
US Rubber 1½e	10	50½	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅜
US Sm R&M 1¾e	2	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+1
US Steel 3e	29	58⅜	58	58⅜	+ ⅜
US Steel pf 7	3	129½	129½	129½	
Un Stockyds .15g	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
US Tobacco .90e	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅝
United Stores A	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
V					
Van Norman 1	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
Van Raalte 2½e	1	49½	49½	49½	
Vertient S .40e	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Va Iron C&C pf †	10	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Va El&P $5pf5 †	80	118⅛	118	118	
W					
Waldorf Sys 1	4	12	12	12	
Ward Baking A	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¾
Warner Bros Pict	25	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
Webster Eisenlohr	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ½
West Ind Sug ½a	10	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
West PEI 7pf7 †	80	106¾	106¾	106¾	
West P El A 7 †	30	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
West Auto Sup 1	1	34	34	34	
West Maryland	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
West Maryl 2 pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
WestUnTelA 1½e	11	45¾	45⅜	45¾	+ ⅛
WestingAirBr ¾e	7	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
West El&Mfg 3e	2	103	104	103	+ ½
Westvaco 1.40	1	31½	31½	31½	
Westv4½pf4½ †	10	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Wh&LE pf 5½ †	30	103	103	103	
Wheel Stl prpf5 †	20	78	77⅝	78	+ ½
WheelingSteel ¾e	1	29	28¾	29	+ ½
White Motor ¼e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
White Sew Mach	39	9	9	9	+ ¼
Wilcox O & G 20e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Willys Overland	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Wilson & Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
WiscElPow pf6 †	10	125	125	125	+2
Woolwth FW 1.60	6	42¼	42⅛	42¼	+ ¼
Worth P & M	9	31½	31	31½	+ ½
Wor P prpf 4½	1	70½	70½	70½	+1
Wright Aero 7g †	10	80	80	80	+ ½
Wrigley W J 2½e	1	71	71	71	+ ⅞
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
York Corp .30e	14	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
Young Spg&W 1a	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
YoungstSh&T1½e	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	1	42	42	42	
Zonite Prod .15e	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.
(*) Called shares. (‡) Ex-distribution. (f*) For each 70 shares held on com. stk. (‡) Ex-rights. (§) Certificate of deposit. (x) When distributed. (‖) Stamped. (s) Sellers.

Stock Market Continues To Edge Forward

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Rails, aircrafts, farm implements and other scattered industrials continued to make a fair showing in today's brief stock market, although many leaders lacked rising steam.

Talk of a longer war than most had expected helped some groups which are faced with reconversion difficulties. Individual issues also were propped by earnings prospects and other special situations. The usual weekend caution, however, served as a buying handicap.

Dealingn dwindled after a moderately active opening but gains of fractions predominated near the final hour.

Ahead were Southern Pacific, Great Northern, United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, Oliver Farm, American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, Hayes Mfg., General Motors and Kennecott.

Rail Loans Favored

Rail loans again had the most effective support in the bond today and many extended yesterday's gains by fractions to around 2 points.

Up a point or more were Morris & Essex 3½s, 4½s and 5s and Lehigh Valley 4½s and 5s.

Among fractional gainers were St. Paul 5s of '75, North Western 4½s and Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s.

Industrial and utility liens were steady in quiet trading. Obligations of Peru advanced in the foreign list on moderate dealings.

Department Store Sales 9 P. C. Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—Department store sales in the week ended Sept. 23 were 9 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The preceding week showed the same percentage of increase over last year. For the four weeks ended Sept. 23, however, sales were 12 per cent above the corresponding period of 1943.

For the year, to Sept. 23, sales were up 8 per cent.

The San Francisco Federal Reserve district had the greatest gain in the week ended Sept. 23, over last year, 22 per cent. Other districts (all increases): New York 13; Boston 11; Philadelphia 11; Atlanta 9; Richmond 8; Dallas 6; Cleveland 5; Chicago 5; Kansas City 4; St. Louis 2.

Business Personals

Appointment of Benjamin H. Gordon as regional business consultant for the Department of Commerce in the New York region has been announced by John F. Sinnott, manager of the regional office. The New York region embraces New York State, northern New Jersey, southeastern Connecticut and Puerto Rico.

Neuss, Hesslein & Co., leading textile exporters, announce that Foster Howell has been appointed their Southern representative. He will make his headquarters in Greenville, S. C., and will serve as contact man between the company and its Southern interests. He will continue to serve as industry representative on the Southern Regional War Labor Board.

Paul G. Beach, display manager for the Union Pacific Railroad, has been appointed advertising agent of the railroad at Los Angeles, Calif., succeeding the late Charles E. Miller. Joseph P. Gallagher, Kansas City, special representative of the railroad, has been named to replace Mr. Beach.

J. Warren Kinsman has been named general manager of the Fabrics and Finishes Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., succeeding William Richter, who is retiring Oct. 1. Mr. Kinsman has been assistant general manager of the organic chemicals department.

Appointment of G. A. MacNamara as general traffic manager of the Soo Line railroad, effective Oct. 1, with headquarters in Minneapolis, was announced by H. C. Grout, president of the line. For over three years, Mr. MacNamara has been general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Soo Line in Chicago. He succeeds E. G. Clark who retired Sept. 1.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hdrs of Record
Accumulated				
Amer Zinc L&S. pr pf	$1.25	..	11- 1	10-13
Iowa Elec 7 pf "A"	43¾c	..	9-30	9-15
do 6½ pf "B"	40⅝c	..	9-30	9-15
Iowa E L&P 7 pf "A"	87½c	..	10- 2	9-15
do 6½ pf "B"	81¼c	..	10- 2	9-15
do 6 pf "C"	75c	..	10- 2	9-15
Real Silk Hos M 7 pf	$1.75	..	10- 5	9-25
Final				
Anglo-Iranian Oil, Ltd	15	..	....	....
Regular				
Alabama Power, pf	$1.25	Q	11- 1	10-13
American Disco Geor	10c	Q	10- 2	9-20
American Felt, pf	$1.50	Q	10- 2	9-20
Automobile Bkg. pf	37½c	Q	9-30	9-20
Birmingham Fire Ins	35c	Q	9-30	9-15
Brit Col Tel 1st pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-16
do 2nd pf	$1.50	Q	11- 1	10-17
Carter (JW)	15c	..	9-29	9-26
Consolidated Dry Goods	25c	..	10- 2	9-26
Consol Dry Goods pf	$3.50	S	10- 2	9-22
Consol Royalties pt pf	15c	Q	10-16	9-30
Denver Un Stock Yards	50c	..	10- 2	9-30
De Pinna A	5c	..	10- 2	9-26
Do pf	15c	..	10- 2	9-26
Detroit Edison	30c	..	10-16	9-29
Eastern Steel Prod 5 pf	25c	Q	10- 2	9- 9
Empire Trust N Y	75c	Q	10- 5	9-29
Eureka Vacuum Clean	12½c	..	10- 9	9-29
Fireman's Fd In (SanF)	75c	Q	10-16	9-30
Gen Machinery	75c	Q	10- 2	9-18
Goodall Worsted	50c	Q	10- 2	9-25
Jos Dixon Crucible	75c	..	9-30	9-26
Kan-Neb Nat Gas	10c	..	10- 2	9-15
Mahon (RC) $2 pf A	50c	Q	10-16	9-30
Mass Investors Tr	20c	..	10-20	9-29
Nat Fire Ins (Hartford)	50c	Q	10- 2	9-20
No. Ind P Serv 5 pf	$1.25	Q	10-14	9-30
Pac Greyh L pf	87½c	Q	10- 2	9-20
Philadelphia Nat Bk	$1.25	Q	10- 2	9-21
Sangamo Co Ltd	25c	Q	9-29	9-27
San-Nap-Pak pf	17½c	Q	9-30	9-30
St Pav & M Ltd pt pf	31½c	S	10-20	10- 5
State St Tr	32	Q	10- 2	10-22
Youngstown Steel Car	15c	Q	9-30	9-22

Fin Star FARM.

Farm Price Index Off in September

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reduced prices for truck crops, fruits, and some feed grains resulted in a one point decline in the index of prices received by farmers during the month ended Sept. 15 while parity prices remained unchanged, the Department of Agriculture said.

The mid-September index of farm prices was 192 per cent of the 1909-1914 average, one point lower than a year earlier.

Although unchanged since June, the parity index was still six points above a year ago. The ratio of prices received to prices paid, interest and taxes was 113, down five points from September last year.

Lackawanna Merger Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Co. stockholders have approved at a special meeting the agreement of merger with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
15 3s 48-46 (1e)	104	104	104
5 2½s 69-64 Dec	100.6	100.6	100.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
22 Am&FP 5s2030	95	95	95
1 AmT&T 3¼s61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
16 AmT&T 3s56	122	121⅞	122
3 Arm Del 7s78	114	114	114
4 ATSF 4s95	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
2 ACL 1st4s52	102¼	102	102
13 ACL 4½s64	87¼	87⅞	87¼
12 B&O 1st m 48	93	93	93
31 B&O 95A	54¼	54	54⅛
6 B&O 95C	61	61	61
32 B&O 2000D	54¼	53¾	54¼
14 B&O 96F	54	53½	54
11 B&O cv 60	39½	39¼	39½
39 B&O 4s48	89⅝	89⅝	89½
5 B&O SW 50	68	68	68
10 BostMe 4½s70	57	57	57
1 BostMe 4s60	93½	93½	93½
24 BufR&P 57st	60	59¾	59¾
4 Can P 4s perp	94	93¾	94
1 CenG 1st5s45	83	83	83
31 CenPac 5s60	89½	89¼	89½
17 CRRNJ 5s87	33	32⅞	32⅞
7 C&O 3½s96D	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
41 Chi&A 3s49	26	26	26
2 CB&Q 4½s77	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 ChiI&L 5s66	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
91 CMSPP 5s75	57	56½	56¾
83 CMSPP 5s2000	13½	13⅜	13½
16 CMSP 4½s89C	85	84⅞	85
4 CMSP g 4s89	80¾	80⅜	80⅜
80 C&NW 4⅝s99	68⅛	68	68⅛
1 C&NW 4s89	105	105	105
20 CRIP 4½s52A	47½	47½	47½
4 CRP 4½s 60	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
40 CRIP r 4s 34	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
3 CCCSL 4½s 77	70¾	70½	70¾
1 Cl UT 5s 73	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 Cl UT 4½s 77	97½	97⅜	97½
1 Col G 5s 61	105	105	105
4 Com Ed 3½s 58	112¼	112¼	112¼
12 Con Ed 3½s 48	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Del & H 4s 43	94½	94½	94½
24 D&RG 4s 36	52	52	52
8 D&RGW 5s 55	4⅝	4½	4⅝
19 D&RGW 5s 78	47	46⅞	47
1 Det Ed 3s 70	106⅝	106⅝	106B
1 Dow Ch 2¼s 50	103	103	103
11 Erie 4½s 2015	82½	82	82
1 Fla EC 5s 74	49	49	49
65 Ga&Ala 5s 45	30¼	30	30¼
58 GtNor 4½s77E	111¼	111¼	111¼
20 GtNor 4s46G	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Hud C 5s62A	71½	71½	71½
29 H&M r5s57	61½	61	61½
25 H&M inc5s57	28¼	27¾	28⅛
1 Ill Bell 2¾s81	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 IC 4s53	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
34 IC 4¾s66	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
11 ICCSL 5s63A	71½	71¼	71½
23 IntGN 6s 52	20¼	19⅞	20¼
22 IntGN 1st6s52	55⅛	54⅝	55⅛
6 IntGN 5s56 B	50	50	50
47 Int HE 6s44	67	66½	66½
1 IntT&T 4½s52	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
7 IntT&T 5s55	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
5 KCFtS 4s36	86	86	86
4 KC Sou 5s50	85⅛	84⅞	84⅞
1 Lac G5½s53	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Laut N inc75	54	53¾	54
3 Leh VHT 5s64	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
18 LVNY 4½s 50	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛
11 Leh V 5s2003st	48⅛	47½	48⅛
4 Leh V 4½s2003	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
16 Leh V 4s2003	37¼	37⅛	37¼
17 L Isl r 4s 49	106¼	106	106¼
4 Lorillard 3s 63	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Lou & A 5s 69	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 MSPSSM g5s38	44	44	44
4 MSPSSM c4s38	44	44	44
31 M-K-T 5s62A	73⅛	73	73⅛
5 M-K-T ad 5s 67	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
50 Mo P 5¼s 49	11	10⅞	11
1 Mo P 5s 65A	67	67	67
72 Mo P 5s77	67	67	67
9 Mo P 5s78G	67	67	67
5 Mo P 5s80H	67	67	67
20 Mo P 5s81	67	67	67
29 MoP g4s75	26	25⅜	26
10 MontP 3¾s66	107⅛	107⅛	107½
41 Mor&E 4½s55	60	59	60
24 Mor&E 3½s2000	57	55¾	57
13 NatDist 3½s49	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
1 NOTM 5s54	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
25 NYC r5s2013	72⅛	72	72⅛
43 NYC 4½s2013A	66½	66	66¼
15 NYC cn 4s98	73	73	73
9 NYCHR 3½s97	95	95	95
5 NYChSL 5½s74	107¼	107¼	107¼
28 NYChSL 4½s78	101½	100⅞	101½
8 NYNHH 6s48	56¼	56	56¼
38 NYNHH 4½s67	55	54½	55
5 NYNHH 4s55	51½	51½	51½
1 NYNHH 4s75	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
12 Norf S 5s2014	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
54 NorP 6s2047	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
32 NorP 5s2047D	82¼	82⅛	82⅛
3 NorP 4½s2047	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
3 NorP 4s97	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
1 NorP 3s2047	63½	63½	63½
1 OWRRN 4s61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 PO&E 4s64	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Penn P&L 4½s 74	109½	109½	109½
1 Pen P&L 3½s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pen RR g5s68	126	126	126
5 Pen RR g4½s 65	117½	117½	117½
4 Pen RR 4½sd70	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Penn RR 3¾s 52	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
2 Peo & E 4s 60	71½	71½	71½
18 Peo & E inc4s90	45	44½	45
1 Pere Mm 4½s80	97½	97½	97½
20 Ph RCI 6s 49	29½	29	29
48 Ph RCI 5s 73st	69	69	69
3 Portl GE 4½s60	105	105	105
4 Rdg 4½s 97A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
30 Rio GW 4s39	90¼	90⅛	90¼
16 RIA & 4½s 34	46⅛	46	46
7 Rutl 1st 4½s 41	16½	16¼	16½
30 StLSF 5s 50 B	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛
38 StLSF 4½s 78	34¾	34⅜	34⅝
33 StLSF 4s 50 A	42⅜	42	42⅛
1 StLSW rf 5s 90	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
101 Sea AL c 6s 45	44	43⅞	43⅞
30 Sea AL 4s 50 st	69⅛	68⅞	69⅛
3 Sea AL rf 4s 59	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
4 Sea-AF 6s 35 A	25	25	25
3 SBT&T 3s 79	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 So Pac 4½s 68	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
14 So Pac 4½s 81	77	76⅞	77
28 So Pac 4½s 69	78	77½	78
15 So Pac rf 4s 55	103	102⅝	102⅝
29 So Pac 4½s Or 77	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 So PSFT 3s 50	106	106	106
1 Sou Ry g 6s 56	105	105	105
64 Sou Ry g 4s 56	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 StdONJ 2¾s 53	103	103	103
4 SupOil 3½s56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 TexCorp 3s65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
32 T&P 5s79C	95⅛	95	95⅛
4 Un OilCal 3s59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Va Ry 3¾s66	108	107⅞	107⅞
7 Wab 4½s91	79½	79⅛	79⅛
5 Wab 4s71	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 W Sh 4s2361	65½	65½	65½
2 W Md 4s52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 WPac 1st5s46	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 WestUn 4½s50	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 WhStl 3¼s66	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
27 WisCen 4s49	67¼	67	67

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Arg 4s72Feb	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1 Arg 4½s48	99½	99½	99½
4 Braz 6½s 26-57	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
2 Braz 6½s27-57	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
18 Canada 4s60	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 ChileMB26½s57a	17	17	17
1 CostaR 7s51	31½	31½	31½
3 Norway 4s63	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Peru 7s59	22	22	22
41 Peru 1st6s60	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
17 Peru 2d6s61	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
5 Queensld 6s47	103	103	103
5 SaoPCty 6½s57	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2 SaoPSt 7s40	62½	62½	62½
1 Ur aj 4½s79	74	74	74

Total today 2,528,000, previous day 7,950,000, week ago 2,651,000, year ago 3,861,000, two years ago 9,129,800. Jan. 1 to date 2,063,294,100, years ago 2,645,594,873, two years ago 1,704,676,950.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
600	Ainsworth (¼g)	9½	9	9½
300	Air Ascoc (.80a)	10	10	10
22600	Airc Access	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
150	Alum Ltd (h8a)	74	74	74
200	Alum Co Am (2)	31¾	31¾	31¾
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	112¼	112¼	112¼
400	Alum Ind (.60)	13⅛	13	13⅛
100	Am & Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Am G&El (1.60)	32¼	32¼	32¼
100	Am Gen 32 pf (2)	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
100	Am Lt&T (1.20)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
25	Am Mfg (1½e)	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Am Republics (¼e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Am Seal-Kap (.30e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
600	Am Superpow	½	½	½
200	Am Writ Pap	6	6	6
100	Argus Inc (.10e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Aro Equip (.70e)	20⅛	20	20
75	Atl Cst L Co (1½e)	32½	32	32½
5500	Atlas Corp war	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Atlas D Forge (½e)	10	10	10
200	Atlas Ply (¼e)	14	14	14
900	Automat Prod (.20e)	7¾	7½	7¾
400	Avery&Sons (½e)	9½	9⅜	9⅜
2000	Babcock &Wil (1e)	26	25½	26
1200	Baldwin Loco war	9	9	9
500	Baldwin Rub (.60e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Barium Stl	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Basic Refract (.30e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Berk & Gay Furn	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5400	Birds S Fd (½e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Bliss (E W)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1000	Blue Ridge	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Blumenthal (.20e)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Bohack (HC)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
40	Boh (HC) 1pf (3¼k)	107	107	107
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Bridgpt Oil	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Brit Celan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Brown F&W	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
700	Buf N&EP pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
50	Buf N&EP $pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
300	Bunk Hill&S (½)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Burma Ltd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cab & Wire pf (.053e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Can Marconi (h.04e)	2	2	2
300	Carrier Corp	17½	17½	17½
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	8	8	8
110	CenNYPow pf (5)	103	102½	102½
4100	Cessna Airc (.40e)	4½	4¼	4½
200	ChiFlex Shaft (.35e)	35⅛	35	35
100	Chief Cons Mng			
75	Childs pf	45¼	45	45
3600	Cities Service	13⅜	13	13⅜
50	Cleve El Illum	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
100	Colonial Airl	8½	8½	8½
100	Colum G & E pf	69¼	69¼	69¼
50	Compo Sh Mvte	11¼	11¼	11¼
400	Conn Gas & C	12	12	12
100	Cons GE Bal	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
10	ConGEBalpfB (4½)	116¾	116¾	116¾
100	Con GE Bal pf C (4)	107	107	107
100	Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
50	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
300	Cons Ret Strs (.70e)	8	8	8
1000	Cons Royalty (.06e)	2	2	2
200	Cons Stl Corp (2e)	13½	13½	13½
100	Cons Textile	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Cor & Rey pf (7½k)	85	85	85
700	Creole Pet (½e)	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1500	Croft Brew (.05g)	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Crown Drug (.05e)	3	3	3
1600	Cuban AtlSug (3e)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
600	Dejay Stra (¼e)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
600	Derby Oil	9	8⅞	9
200	DetMichStove (.20e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Diana Strs	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Duval Tex Sul	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
50	East G&F 6 pf	42	42	42
50	East G&Fprpf (4½)	72	72	72
2000	East Sta Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	EasyWashMB (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
75	E Sug As pf (2½k)	38	38	38
1600	El Bond & Sh	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	El P&L war	¾	¾	¾
50	Elgn Nat Wat (¾e)	33⅞	33⅞	33
100	Eureka Pipe L (2½e)	27	27	27
100	EversharpInc (1.30a)	42¾	42¾	42¾
300	Fairch Cam (½e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Fair E&A (.20g)	3	3	3
800	Fansteel Met (¼g)	33⅛	32¾	33⅛
1100	Fedders Mfg	11	10¾	11
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	22¾	22¾	22¾
50	Fox (P) Brew (1)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
650	Fuller (G A) (2g)	18⅛	18	18⅛
30	Fuller $3 cv (3g)	56	56	56
30	Fuller 4 pf (4)	81	80	81
200	Gellman Mfg (.10e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Gen Finance (.20a)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Gen Pub S pf (1½g)	80	80	80
20	Ge Share pf (6d)	87	87	87
75	Gen WatG&E pf ()	49¾	49⅜	49¾
50	Gilbert (AC) (½e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1100	Glen Ald Coal	17	17	17
50	Godchaux Sug A (4)	50¾	50¾	50¾
500	Godchaux Sug B	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
200	Greenf T&D (¼g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Hall Lamp	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Hat Cor Am B	6½	6½	6½
100	Hazeltine	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
500	Hecla Min	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Horn & Hard (1.60)	30	30	30
200	Humble Oil	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
200	Huyler's	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	Ill Pow	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
800	Ill Pow div ct	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
50	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	86	86	86
100	Int Petrol (h1)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Int Prod2 (¼e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Int Util	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1700	Inters Pw Del pf	10⅛	10	10⅛
100	Jacobs (FL)	11	11	1
50	JerCP&L5½pf (5½)	98½	98½	98½
30	JerCP&L 6 pf (6)	102½	102½	102½
100	Ken-RadT&LA (¾g)	22¾	22¾	22¾
30	KingsCLtgpfB (1¾k)	52	52	52
100	Kingston Prod (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2.20	Lack RR NJ	54	53¾	54
300	Lakey Fdy & M	3½	3½	3½
100	Lefcourt Real	4	4	4
3700	Leonard Oil Dev	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Le Tourneau (1)	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Line Material (½g)	13½	13½	13½
500	Lit Bros	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Long Is L pf	76¾	76¾	76¾
100	Long Is L pf B	69½	69	69
500	Louis L & E (.40)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	McWill Dredg (¼e)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
700	Merritt-C & S	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
25	Mer-C&SpfA 12¾k	104	104	104
1550	Mich Stl Tube (.40e)	8¼	8	8¼
200	Mid St P Bvtc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	MidWestCorp (.20e)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Midvale (1½e)	26	26	26
100	Molybdenum (¾e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Mt City Cop (.10e)	1¾	1⅝	1¾
500	Mount Prod (½)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Nachman Corp (1e)	18½	18½	18½
700	NatBellasHess (.05e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Nat Fuel G (.50)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Nat Rub Mch (¼e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Nat Sug Ref (1.20e)	24¼	24¼	24¼
500	Nat Tun&Mines	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Nat Un Rad	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	112	112	112
1000	Nelson (H) (¼e)	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
100	NeptuneMetA (¼g)	8	8	8
25	NEPA 6 pf	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
100	N J Zinc (2e)	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
100	N Mex&Ariz Ld	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	NYCpbd fdsh (1½e)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1700	Niag Hud Pow	3⅛	3	3
50	Niag Hud 1 pf	84	84	84
1100	Noma Elec (½e)	10⅛	10	10⅛
50	Nor Am L & P pf	110	110	110
800	Northeast Airl	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
500	Nor Ind P S $ pf	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
100	Nor Sta Pow A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
400	OklaNatGas (1.40)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2400	Pantepec Oil Ven	8	7⅞	8
100	Pennroad	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Pa P&L $7 pf	107⅛	107	107
100	Phila Co (.53e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Phoenix Sec	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
400	Pioneer Gold	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3700	Ppiep Airc (¼e)	4	3⅞	4
25	PittsBess&LE (1½)	43	43	43
25	Pitts&Lake E (5)	61¼	61¼	61¼
100	Pitts Pl Gl (2¼e)	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
100	Polaris Mng (.20e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Premier Gld (.03e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Pug Sd P&L (.90e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
25	PugSdP&L $ pf (6)	104¼	104¼	104¼
100	Quaker Oats (3)	81	81	81
400	RKO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Raym Conc (1a)			
1000	Raytheon Mfg	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
700	Red Bank Oil	42⅛	41⅞	42
7000	Republic Avia (¼e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Richmond Rad	6⅞	6	6
400	Rio Gr Val G (.02g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Rome Cable (.60)	13	13	13
400	Ryan Aero (.25g)	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
1300	Ryan Cons Pet (.10e)	10⅛	10	10⅛
600	Ryerson & Haynes	4	4	4
700	St. Regis Pap	6⅛	6	6⅛
300	Samson Unit	8	8	8
50	Sanford Mills (1½e)	5	5	5
400	Savoy Oil	42½	42	42½
75	Schutt (DA) pf (5)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	ScovilleMfg (2)	72	72	72
500	Segal Lock&H	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
300	Seiverling Aub (¼e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1500	Selected Indus	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	73	73	73
200	Shervin-Wms (3)	100	99¼	100
900	Solar Airc	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
200	Soss Mfg	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	So C Ed C pf (1½)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
200	So Phosphate	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Spalding	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1600	Span & Gen reg			
200	Spencer Shoe	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Stand Caps & S	16⅛	16	16⅛
100	Stand C&G pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1200	St Pow & Lt			
150	St Pow & L pf	95	94	94
100	Stand Sil-Lead			
300	Starrett Corp vtc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	SterchiBrStrs	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Stroock & Co (¼e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
600	Sulliv Mach (¼e)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
400	Technicolor (¼e)	22⅛	22	22⅛
100	Textron Inc	12	12	12
100	Tilo Roof (.40)	10	10	10
200	Tishman Realty	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2400	Trans-Lux (.10g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	TranswestOil (¼e)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
100	Tri-Cont war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5400	Udylite Corp (.20g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Union G Can	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2700	Unit Airc Prod (1)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1200	Unit Cig-Wn Strs	2	2	2
100	UntCWnSt prpf (1¼)	18	18	18
400	Uit Gas	1½	1½	1½
100	Unit Gas pf	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
500	Unit Lt&Pw A	½	½	½
250	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	73½	73	73
25	US&I Sec pf	86½	86½	86½
4300	Unit Wall P (.15e)	3	3	3
700	Univ Pict (2e)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Univ Prod (1.20e)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
200	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Utah P&L pf	55¾	55¾	55¾
100	Utah Radio	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Utility Equit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	Vaispar pf (1k)	47	47	47
900	Waco Airc (.30g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Wentwth Mg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	WestVaC&C	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	West Air Lines	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10	West Md 1 pf	113	113	113
1300	Wichita R Oil	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1300	Wms Oil-O-Mat	6⅛	6	6⅛
50	Willson Prod (.80)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
400	Woodley Pet (.40)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Woolwrth Ltd (.14e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
400	Wright Harg (h¼a)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

Various Mergers Now in the Making Reports Indicate

NEW YORK (AP)—Election to the board of directors of the Sullivan Machinery Co. of J. D. A. Morrow and Arthur S. Knoizen, president and vice-president, respectively, of Joy Manufacturing Co., has been announced.

George M. Gillies, Jr., president of Adams Express Co. and of American International Corp., and a director of Joy Manufacturing, also was elected to the Sullivan board.

Since Joy and Sullivan, although non-competitive, each manufacture mining equipment, it was suggested a working arrangement which might lead to consolidation was indicated.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Stockholders of the Farrel-Birmingham Company are considering an offer of the Hayes Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., to purchase the common stock of the company which operates plants in Ansonia, Derby and Buffalo, N. Y.

Franklin Farrel, Jr., chairman of the board of directors of the Farrel-Birmingham Company, said that holders of two-thirds of the common stock of the company had already indicated a desire to accept the offer.

DOVER, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the Texas Gulf Producing Company have voted for the adoption of a merger agreement with Snowden & McSweeney Company at a special meeting held in the Gulf company's principal office here. The affirmative vote represented more than two-thirds of the outstanding shares.

Under the agreement, Snowden & McSweeney "is merged with and into Texas Gulf Producing Company, which becomes the surviving corporation."

WARREN, Ohio (AP)—President Malcolm S. Clark, president of the Federal Machine & Weider Co., said that he had discussed with the president of the Raytheon Manufacturing Co. of Newton, Mass., "a possible merger" but added: "Nothing has been submitted to either board of directors as yet."

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yester'y	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
Dec	1.62	1.67⅝	1.50⅞
May	1.59⅞	1.59⅝	1.51⅞
July	1.50½	1.49⅝	1.48⅝
Corn			
Dec	1.13⅞	1.13⅝	..
May	1.11⅞	1.11½	..
July	1.09⅛	1.09	..
Oats			
Dec	.62⅝	.62⅛	.76
May	.60⅞	.60⅛	.72¾
July	.57⅞	.57⅝	.70⅝
Rye			
Dec	1.05½	1.04⅞	1.08⅝
May	1.05⅞	1.05⅞	1.10⅛
July	1.01⅛	1.00⅞	1.09
Barley			
Dec	1.01½	1.01½	
May		.98⅛	
July		.92⅛	

Cotton

October	22.07	22.14	22.09	22.13	22.03
December	22.08	22.10	22.05	22.08	21.99
March	22.10	22.17	22.10	22.13	21.99
May	22.11	22.18	22.11	22.14	21.99
July	21.93	21.99	21.93	21.97	21.82

Spots—22.55.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 30

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.00	Bos Edison	38¼	38	38	38⅛
	Bos & Me pr pf	39	38⅛	39	38
.50a	Copper Range	7	7	7	7
	Maine Cent	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
.50a	Narr Rac Asso	10	10	10	10
4.25a	N E Tel & Tel	109¾	109⅜	109⅜	109⅛
.60	Shawmut Asso	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛
2.00	Un Twist Drill	26½	26½	26½	25⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1944 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Anthracite Output Highest In 14 Years; Fewer Miners

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—More anthracite is being produced this year to meet the expanded wartime demand than was mined during any of the preceding 14 years, and by 18,000 fewer miners, the president of Anthracite Industries, Inc., asserted.

Frank W. Earnest, Jr., in a talk prepared for a luncheon club, added that wartime needs "are absorbing more than seven million additional tons of anthracite annually, or approximately enough to heat one million homes."

Labor Shortage Closes 18 Cotton Compresses

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Eighteen of the Federal Compress and Warehouse Company's compresses will be closed to further processing by Sunday because of acute labor shortages, Company Vice President E. F. Wade announced.

The ban on further acceptance of cotton at the Little Rock and Pine Bluff plants will leave only 10 of the company facilities in service, he said.

Am. Safety Razor Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Safety Razor Co. have declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the capital stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 24. The previous payment was 50 cents a share on May 15.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
10 Am P&L 6s 2016	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 As Elec 4½s 53	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1 As T&T 5½s 55 A	99	99	99
1 Atlan City El 3¼s 64	108	108	108
1 Bell T Can 5s 60 C	120	120	120
6 Can Nor P 5s 53	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛
1 Cen St El 5s 48	48	48	48
4 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	64	64	64
3 Cities Ser 5s 58	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Cities Ser 5s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	104	104	104
4 East G&F 4s 56 A	101	100⅝	100⅝
1 Elec P&L 5s 2030	104	104	104
3 Geo P&L 5s 78	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Ind Svc 5s 50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	101	[illegible]	101
3 Inters Pow 5s 57	94⅛	93⅞	94⅛
5 Kentucky Ut 4s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 N Eng G&E 5s 50	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
3 N Eng G&E 5s 48	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
4 N Eng G&E 5s 47	83⅛	83½	83⅛
4 N Eng Pow 5s 48	102¾	102⅝	102¾
2 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Phila El P 5½s 72	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Potomic Ed 5s 56 E	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Queens Bor G 5½s 52	104⅛	104¼	104⅛
1 Safe Har W 4½s 79	105	105	105
2 So Cal Ed 3s 65	106	106	106
4 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	97	97	97
3 Stand G&E 6s 48 cvst	97	96¾	97
1 Stand G&E 6s 51	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Stand G&E 6s 57	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Starrett Corp 5s 50	50	50	50
5 Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
22 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	40½	40¼	40½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Lima Peru 6½s 58	19½	19½	19½
5 Russ 5½s 1921	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Stinnes 4s 46 3rd st	38	38	38

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Farm Price Support Policy Seen Continued

CHICAGO (AP) — Representative Clifford R. Hope (R) of Kansas, a member of three House committees studying postwar farming, declared "I am convinced that support prices for agricultural products—in some form or another—will be continued as a national policy."

In a prepared address to the American Meat Institute, he said agricultural price supports are in effect under the present Administration and that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, "has on more than one occasion asserted his support of the policy."

Mr. Hope said there still are "many matters of detail to be worked out," particularly "the important question as to the level upon which support prices should be based."

He said production under price supports probably would exceed domestic requirements, making it necessary to export more or increase use of agricultural products in industry, but asserted "it cannot be expected, however, that farm commodities will move in either channel if support prices are based upon 90 per cent or more of parity."

"We cannot make alcohol in a competitive market out of corn at $1 a bushel," he said.

"There ns certainly some question as to whether the taxpayers of this country will indefinitely back a program to support the price of agricultural commodities at 90 per cent of parity or above, if the support price applies to all of the quantity of that commodity which can be produced."

"I do not believe there is anyone who believes that a price support program in itself will solve all the problems of adjusting agriculture to peacetime production."

Representative Hope said there "should not be the disastrous drop in agricultural prices and income which followed the close of the first world war" because there is "ample legislative authority for supporting prices through the remainder of the war period and for two years thereafter."

Senate Opposition Seen to Dependence On Foreign Rubber

WASHINGTON (AP)—Referring to a scheduled American-British-Dutch rubber conference, Senator Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa said that a Senate agricultural subcommittee would not favor any action which could make the United Stattes dependent on overseas rubber supplies.

Senator Gillette, chairman of the subcommittee which has fostered a domestic synthetic rubber industry, said in a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull that he had noted an announcement that the three nations are setting up a group to study rubber problems.

Although the United States depended on Dutch and British crude before the war, production of synthetic rubber from petroleum and agricultural sources now accounts for 85 per cent of the output, the Iowan stated.

Senator Gillette said he could not see what the proposed three-way parley could discuss, and that he could see no advantages that would be gained for America and her industries.

Consumer Credit Rises in August

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consumer credit outstanding increased by about $52,000,000 in August to an estimated total of $4,933,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Most of this gain was in charge accounts, which rose $43,000,000 to an estimated $1,330,000,000.

On August 31 total consumer credit stood about $123,000,000 above the same date last year. Charge accounts were $132,000,000 above the same date last year.

Installment loans outstanding showed little change in August. For the second consecutive month, repair and modernization credits increased slightly.

Automotive sale credit continued to increase in August but at a less rapid rate than in the three preceding months. This type of credit rose $6,000,000 to $210,000,000. Installment credit based on sale of other consumer's durable goods remained at about the July level, the total of $501,000,000 being $116,000,000 less than the amount on August 31 of last year.

Industrial Research Forum To Convene on October 5

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Development Co. announced it would sponsor a forum of scientists, government officials and businessmen next Oct. 5 to discuss industrial research.

The company, central research organization of Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), will have more than a dozen speakers at the session, including former Rubber Director Col. Bradley Dewey and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Tool Firm Plans Note Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Lincoln Park (Mich.) Industries, Inc., manufacturer of precision tools and gauges, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering $250,000 principal amount of 10-year 6 per cent debentures.

SWPC Director

Egan Photo Service

S. Abbot Smith

Of Chelsea, Mass., one of the five directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, set up by the Federal Government to help the "little fellows."

Increase in SWPC Capitalization To $350 Million Urged

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Of the original capital of $150,000,000 given the Smaller War Plants Corporation, about $26,000,000 is left unencumbered and can be loaned, while $50,000,000 in applications is in process, it is reported by S. Abbot Smith, a director of the SWPC.

"We have applications pending in Washington of around $13,000,000," Mr. Smith said, "and in the field offices $37,000,000 more. The bulk is for working capital."

Because of the necessities of small business, Mr. Smith said he would like to see action soon on increase in capitalization of the SWPC from $150,000,000 to $350,000,000. This plan passed the Senate on June 22 and is now before the House Banking and Currency Committee.

"The need is likely to descend upon us at any time," Mr. Smith commented, "because of the impending contract terminations. Our regular routine loans have increased very rapidly. During this month of September we have been approving loans at the rate of $30,000,000 a month. Much of the money we have loaned is coming back through repayments. Our collections have been extremely good."

Many small plants will face hardships after Germany is beaten and war production is cut from 30 to 40 per cent, Mr. Smith said. First, a number of small establishments will have no work, and then the facilities of many will be choked with inventories of raw and semi-fabricated materials that must be cleared out before they can go back to civilian production.

"The Contract Settlement Act of July 1, 1944, takes care of the prime and first subcontractor," he continued. "The difficulties will come in the third and fourth tier of subcontractors. They are going to have a good deal of difficulty because of the slowness in getting to them. That is where we come into the picture."

Retail Sales Gain 11 to 15 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—Cool weather stimulated demand for fall apparel and other seasonal goods this week and retail trade volume increased 11 to 15 per cent over 1943, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

"Restaurants and housefurnishings, food, jewelry and drug stores reported good business," the business research firm said.

"Retailers' inventories have been receding during the past few weeks and are slightly below a year ago; retailers are reported attempting to build up their stocks of high standard merchandise."

Food sales advanced about 5 per cent over a year earlier. Non-rationed products moved at a good rate.

Regional percentage increases over 1943 were: New England, 5 to 8, East 7 to 10, Middle West 8 to 12, Northwest 9 to 12, South 16 to 20, Southwest 18 to 22, Pacific Coast 12 to 15.

Says Steel Plant Shipment To Russia Only Postponed

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Sen. Edward V. Robertson (R) of Wyoming asserted he was convinced the Federal Government still is considering the dismantling of the $200,000,000 Geneva Steel plant near Provo, Utah, and shipping it to Russia under the lend-lease program.

He said in an address to Utah Republican leaders that the Government "has postponed such shipment only to permit production of steel for munitions badly needed on the European battlefields."

Senator Robertson said a proposal to send the plant to Russia came before the Senate committee of which he is a member.

Quits ODT Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has announced the resignation of August L. Soiensen, associate director of its division of materials and equipment.

He will return to his former position with the Erie Railroad Co. as manager of store, with headquarters at Hornell, N. Y. Soiensen joined ODT in January 1943.

No Stockpiling Of Meats By WFA Planned

CHICAGO (AP) — Lee Marshall, WFA director of distribution, said he does not think it necessary to build a separate stockpile of foods for postwar relief feeding.

In an address prepared for the 39th annual meeting of the American Meat Institute, Mr. Marshall asserted:

"Blind stockpiling is as much against our policy as it is against years and, aside from food purchase in fulfillment of price support commitments, the War Food Administration is buying no more food than is actually necessary to meet foreseeable demands."

He said WFA planned to use available Lend Lease and military stocks for postwar relief feeding "before we reserve for or buy additional food for this purpose." A few foods such as special pork products, however, are being purchased specifically for use in liberated areas because they are needed immediately or because WFA stocks of certain relief foods will be insufficient to meet estimated needs, he said.

Mr. Marshall declared postwar, Government-owned food supplies could be marketed without disrupting the trade. He mentioned these WFA measures toward that end:

Keeping Government stocks as small as possible withot endangering war needs and in such condition that stocks not used in the immediate war effort can be used later.

Immediate WFA selling of food reserve to meet a demand that did not materialize, or purchased in fulfillment of price support commitments, or packed last year or in previous years so they can be replaced with food packed this year.

Feeding to markets just what they can absorb without creating selling problems.

Making all sales public, selling only through normal trade channels and keeping the sales procedure flexible. On the latter point, he said WFA planned to offer goods first to firms which sold WFA the products, next to other firms in the same business generally, then to others in the food business.

Removing rationing from more foods as supplies limit.

Mr. Marshall said that, as far as meats are converned, "It is doubtful whether there will be any surplus when Germany falls."

A. & P. Finds Food Prospects Are Worsening

NEW YORK (AP)—With the exception of fresh fruits and vegetables, October food prospects have worsened after four months of relatively plentiful supplies, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. reported.

Better beef grades, large fresh grade "A" eggs and butter will continue short and will be joined by cranberries, turkeys, fresh prime cuts of pork and canned meat, the food chain said in its monthly food survey based on reports from more than 140 field buying offices.

The report said coffee supplies still were dwindling and added if the price stalemate between the United States and coffee-producing nations continued civilians soon would face an acute shortage.

No relief in the butter shortage is expected for the rest of the year because the last quarter is the lowest from a production standpoint, A. & P. said.

The food chain said lower grades of beef might become shorter than during the past two months because of the inability of the Armed Forces and Lend Lease to fill their needs from current grade "A" offerings, forcing them to purchase the lower grades.

On the brighter side, recent rains have improved prospects for snap beans, cabbage, cauliflower and spinach, the report said. It added heavy plantings should mean greater than normal potato crops, plentiful onion supplies, broccoli, carrots, celery and tomatoes.

The poultry supply was reported "fair to good." Fresh fish are coming to market in more limited amounts but heavy stocks of frozen varieties make it doubtful there will be any serious shortages, the A. & P. said.

WPB to Probe Delays On Soldiers' Wool Jackets

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board said its compliance division will investigate slow deliveries of woolen field jackets for soldiers who will be fighting soon in cold weather.

"Swift and stringent measures may result in cases where investigation discloses violations of WPB regulations involving delayed deliveries," M. S. Verner, director of the compliance division, said.

WPB said only 50 per cent of deliveries due have been made, despite the fact that contracts for the jackets carry a high priority rating. The agency added that most manufacturers working on these contracts are not heavily engaged in other highly rated programs.

Alarm Clock Output Rise Seen

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board said it expects production of about 1,750,000 alarm clocks during the last three months of this year and 2,500,000 in the first quarter of 1945. This would compare with an expected 1,260,000 in the current quarter and pre-war output of about 12,500,000 a year.

Utility Industry's Solid Gains Basis for Investor Confidence

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The relatively better performance of equity utility issues in the last two years calls attention to a gradually changing status of the industry as a field for investment. The averages seem to be saying that there is developing a recrudescence of investor confidence based on a number of factors, not the least of which is a better understanding or working relationship between the SEC and utility officials, and, too, the realization that the courts in utility cases brought before them are not unfavorable to adequate returns for the services rendered by the industry.

During the ebullient 20's, securities of public utilities were in great demand, but they fell in public estimation in the 30s and continued in disfavor even when industrial issues began their upward climb from the depression lows. The reasons for investors' dislike are well known, but a short summary of the factors may not be amiss. There were: the changed political atmosphere which found expression in the Public Utility Act of 1935, bringing about regulation of certain financial practices and simplification of holding company systems under the "death sentence"; government entrance into the power field through projects like Bonneville and Grand Coulee; the fostering of municipal ownership and competition; increasing regulation of rates; possible adverse effects due to rising costs and heavier taxes.

Change for the Better

Taking the foregoing factors in the order presented, it is evident that a change for the better has taken place. Federal policy has been felt to be hostile to utilities, bringing about much recrimination, with consequent detriment to the price of utility issues. This is not so much the case today. Acrimony is giving way to a greater degree of co-operation between management and state, though of course there are still cases of sharp divergence of opinion. The industry is resigned to the effects of integration, the ultimate effect of which will be to eliminate most holding companies; it is seen, too, that, by and large, the 1935 act will not hurt operating companies. As to the regulation of financial practices, opinion is general that this has been a reform long overdue and that the utilities have benefited by SEC restrictions and safeguards, calculated to protect the investor.

As to municipal competition and government ownership of utilities, these have not as feared previously undermined the values behind utility securities. There is less agitation today for public ownership than in the 30's. In the first three years of the present administration, voters, representing a population averaging 4,662,000 per annum, voted 66 per cent for municipal ownership. In the last three years, however, as shown by C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, not only was the average population affected by such elections less than one fifth as large, but the proportion of this smaller number favoring municipal ownership had fallen to less than one tenth of what it was in the former period.

Investors Less Fearful

While the entrance of government into the power business has been disturbing to private investors, there is less disposition today to regard the TVA and other public projects in the northwest as a threat to the industry. It is recognized that where government dams are built, for irrigation, or power, or public defenses, the economic consequences may be widespread. So far, investors in bonds and preferred stock whose companies have been sold because of proposals to build competitive systems or attempts to buy up properties piecemeal have recovered substantially par value for their holdings.

As to regulations of rates, these have been clouded by controversies over whether original cost or replacement value could be used as a base for measuring rates. Even though this may still be a moot point, investors can take heart from a decision of the Supreme Court in January of this year when the ruling was made in the Hope Natural Gas Company case that there should be "enough revenue not only for operating expenses but also for the capital costs of the business. These include service on the debt and dividends on the stock. By that standard the return to the equity owner should be commensurate with returns on investments in other enterprises having corresponding risks. That return, moreover, should be sufficient to assure confidence in the financial integrity of the enterprise, so as to maintain its credit and to attract capital."

There was finally the fear of rising prices, which, accompanied by heavier taxation, could have unfavorable effects on an industry with a relatively fixed rate of income return. This fear was without real basis. The growth of the electric and gas utilities during the period between 1929 and 1940 is shown by a compilation of Lazard Freres & Co., which reveals a 25 per cent increase in the number of customers, a 58 per cent increase in sales and a 26 per cent rise in revenue. In that period, basic charges for electric service to the domestic user were reduced 18 per cent. The number of wired homes containing electric refrigerators rose from about 2,560,000 to 16,235,000 in 1940; electric ranges from 1,020,000 to 2,556,000; electric heaters from 227,00 to 800,000. As to earnings, the industry as a whole earned its charges before depreciation 3.55 times as against 2.96 times in 1930.

But it will be more instructive if the financial results of the four war years are analyzed. Figures taken from the annual address of Mr. Kellogg show the increasing stability of the industry which was able in the period 1940 to 1943 to show a decrease in net earnings of only 7½ per cent, compared with a 14 per cent decline by manufacturing companies in the same period. In 1943, gross corporate income of the nation's utilities, representing the amount available for return on all securities, was $46,000,000, or 5¼ per cent below the corresponding figure in 1939. This decline is laid entirely to heavier taxation, especially the excess profits tax.

Growth of the Industry

The industry fully met all the increased demands due to the war. Sales of industrial power rose 25 per cent in 1943 and despite almost complete stoppage of the manufacture of new appliances, sales of electricity for household use also gained. In the four war years, generating capacity grew 22 per cent to 49.5 billion kw, but output soared to 230 billion kwhr or 68 per cent. During this time taxes jumped 95 per cent and hourly earnings of workers rose from 86 cents to $1.09, a gain of 27 per cent.

Many figures can be quoted to show the solid growth of the power industry in recent years, but the prospective investor is chiefly interested in future prospects. The field for increased use of electric energy is still enormous. There are still millions of farms without electricity; there are hundreds of thousands of new houses soon to be built; new developments in heating and cooling homes, in refrigeration and storage, will require more use of electric power; better illumination, air conditioning, electronics and applications to industrial processes point to all-time sales records after the war.

Will rates be high enough for good earnings; will competition be met from Diesels, steam turbines, gas turbines, mercury turbines; will taxes be reduced to a basis fair to utilities? The industry firmly believes that it will meet these hurdles.

The insurance companies seem to think that the utilities will move ahead. This is shown by their portfolios which reveal that in the decade from 1933 to 1943, when total assets of 49 legal life insurance companies grew from $19 billion to $34 billion or 76 per cent, their investment in public utility bonds rose by 193 per cent to $4,872,000,000.

In sum, the outlook for electric utilities is for continued growth, for the maintenance of demonstrated stable earning power, for fair or adequate rates, for successfully meeting competition and for changes in the tax laws favorable to the retention of a larger percentage of income. The pruning that has gone on in late years has had the effect of making the industry a safer field for prudent investment.

Women Buying Clothes Regardless Of Price, Says Trade; Stocks Are Low

NEW YORK (AP)—American women are spending more than $3 billion for their clothing and accessories this year.

With more money in their hands than ever before, and with fewer ways to spend it, women ran up apparel and accessories bills of $2,923,000,000 during 1943, Department of Commerce statistics show. Trade sources estimate sales will top that figure by 10 per cent before the end of 1944.

Women not only are buying more clothes, but they are buying higher-priced apparel than in the past. There is a marked increase in demand for dresses priced at $29.50 and up. Lingerie of the more expensive types moves out of retail stores as quickly as it comes in.

Evening dresses are in demand for the first time since the outbreak of the war. There is an increasing tendency to "dress up" for occasions rather than clinging to the classic "all-purpose" clothes of the early war years.

In normal times, much of the family income now going for women's clothing would have been spent for household articles. As soon as the war ends, trade circles expect a drop in apparel buying, both because of declining incomes in the transition period and because women will turn their spending to replacement of needed home equipment.

But for the moment—and probably for the remainder of 1944—women are indulging themselves. They are buying what they want regardless of price, trade sources say.

With women of the nation in a buying mood, the demand far exceeds the available civilian supply. Trade sources estimate that only 60 per cent of the dresses and 80 per cent of coats and suits on order by retailers will be delivered.

A current lack of dresses in the $10-to-$20 price range is attributed by the industry to the manpower situation and Government orders for feminine service uniforms.

Use of 11,273 Tank Cars Allotted for Edible Oils

WASHINGTON (AP)—The use of 11,273 tank cars of edible oils by refiners and shortening and margarine manufacturers from Oct. 1 through December has been authorized by the War Food Administration. The tank cars have a capacity of 60,000 pounds each.

The quarterly allocation includes 4,985 cars of cottonseed oil, 521 of peanut oil, 4,825 of soy bean oil and 942 of corn oil. Of the total, 10,505 cars are for use in manufacture of finished products for civilian use, 599 for Government purchases and 169 for industrial users.

Mexico Pays $23,995,991 In Oil Dispute

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Senate has ratified the settlement between the United States and Mexico in connection with the expropriation of U. S. oil companies here in 1938.

Under the settlement, the Mexican Government pays $23,995,991 to five companies, largest of which is Standard of New Jersey. In addition, the agreement calls for 3 per cent interest from the date of expropriation.

The first installment of one-third was paid in 1943 subject to ratification of the accord by Mexico. The balance will be paid in five annual installments.

Previously Sinclair had settled separately for $8,500,000 and Cities Service for $1,100,000.

The British interests, nearly three times as great as those of the U. S. companies, rejected Mexico's proposal.

Under the agreement, all obligations of the U. S. firms involved are cancelled.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Emilio Araujo and Pebro Tello Andrueza, reported: "So is closed with honor to our country the count of this problem, and the sums to be paid are within the economic possibilities of the Government, and will constitute for the future no hardship."

With today's Senate action, ratification is completed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 29 (AP)—The settlement reached between the United States and Mexico in connection with the expropriation of U. S. oil companies in Mexico in 1938 "is a just and fair one and will between the two countries," will between the two countries," Josephus Daniels, former Ambassador to Mexico, said here tonight.

Ford Motor Co. May Get 'Jump' On Competitors

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company may be able to get back into civilian production ahead of most of its competitors because it produces much of its own raw materials and tooling equipment, according to Henry Ford II, executive vice-president of the company.

Young Mr. Ford so informed a group of news writers on a tour of car industry plants to study the industry's reconversion problems.

R. Ray Rausch, general superintendent of the Ford Motor Company's big River Rouge plant, estimated that once the decks were cleared for action after the end of the war in Europe "we might make our first cars within two months after the Government gives us the go ahead."

He explained this was contingent upon many factors, including a free hand in working out the reconversion program and added that "it means our first cars, not volume production."

"It might be three or four months after our first car was produced before we could attain 50 per cent of our pre-war output volume," he added.

Mr. Ford said that if his company took over the giant Willow Run factory after the war it would probably be used for the production of tractors and farm implements.

Smith Resigns Post As Morgenthau Aide

WASHINGTON (AP) — Fred Smith, assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau for the last year and a half, has resigned to become director of advertising and promotion of the Blue network.

Mr. Morgenthau, announcing the resignation, said Mr. Smith will return to the Treasury Department during the $14,000,000,000 Sixth War Loan starting Nov. 20 and will assist in a consultive capacity "whenever I need him."

Mr. Smith came to the Treasury from the advertising firm of Young and Rubicam, New York City.

Atlas Plywood Shipments Holding at Peak Levels

BOSTON (AP)—Shipments of Atlas Plywood Corp. are holding at peak levels despite manpower shortages and large postwar orders have been booked by the company, E. L. MacPhie, president, said at the annual stockholders' meeting.

Mr. MacPhie said Atlas had no reconversion problems and its products had been fitted easily and quickly into the war pattern.

Sperry Officials

Above: R. E. Gillmor of Glen Cove, L. I., president of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, and, below, Harry F. Vickers of Detroit, president of Vickers, Incorporated, who have been elected vice-presidents of the Sperry Corporation, parent corporation of the two companies. Mr. Gillmor and Mr. Vickers will continue to head the subsidiaries.

Excess Tax Claims Granted 67 Firms

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sixty-seven corporations have been granted $558,432 reductions in excess profits taxes for the fiscal year ending in 1942 and 1943, the Bureau of Internal Revenue reported. All but 13 were for the latter period.

The action was taken under a section which provides for relief in meritorious cases to corporations which bear an excessive tax burden because of an inadequate excess profits credit.

Internal revenue officials said claims for more than $3,000,000,000 have been filed under the section.

Largest reductions were granted to: E. B. & A. C. Whiting Co., Burlington, Vt., $25,927; Ecusta Paper Corporation, Pisgah Forest, N. C., $21,985; Harding Glass Co., Fort Smith, Ark.

Airlines Show Gain In Operating Net

WASHINGTON (AP)—Net operating revenue of the nation's 18 domestic air carriers in June totaled $4,316,705, an increase of $1,360,484 over the same month a year ago, the Civil Aeronautics Board announced.

A decrease in net operating revenue was shown, however, for the year ended June 30, 1944. This year's total was $27,132,848; last year's was $30,463,089. Principal items accounting for the 12-month decline were express and freight revenues which fell from $8,429,353 to $7,721,503.

Motor Prod. Net Profits Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Motor Products Corp. reports net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $1,119,861, equal to $2.87 a share, compared with $763,723, or $1.98 a share, for the preceding year.

The 1944 net profit is after provision for renegotiation of U. S. war business. No provision is made for renegotiation of war contract profits of the company's Canadian branch.

Liberty Aircraft Products Corp. reports net profit for nine months ended Aug. 31 of $418,707, equal to $1.45 a share on 287,064 shares of new common stock outstanding following a recent two-for-one split. Net profit for the same period last year was $329,494, or $1.14 a share on the basis of present capitalization.

Madison Square Garden Corp. reports net loss for three months ended Aug. 31 of $143,579, compared with net loss of $153,235 for the same period last year.

Gimbel Brothers, Inc., operator of department stores, reports net profit of $1,508,173 for the six months ended July 31, or 98 cents a common share, compared with $1,216,639, or 66 cents a common share, for the same period of 1943.

Mueller Brass Co. reports net earnings of $266,268 for the quarter ended Aug. 31, or $1.00 a capital share, against revised net of $318,291, or $1.18 a share, for the like period of last year.

Carloadings Decline In Middle West Seen

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board forecast an overall decline in carloadings within its territory during the fourth 1944 quarter of only six-tenths of one per cent from actual carloadings in the final 1943 period.

The estimate was based upon figures submitted by traffic managers of some 700 shippers within the region, one of 13 in the nation. The Great Lakes board includes the lower Michigan peninsula, Northern Ohio and Indiana and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

The board estimated fourth quarter carloadings at 416,664, against 416,053 in the corresponding 1943 period.

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Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16

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Sports News

Red Sox, Braves Gave Hub Some Thrills This Season

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Everything considered, this was not too bad a year for Boston's baseball faithful. Even though neither the Red Sox nor Braves will be in the World Series which opens next Wednesday, the boys gave us a few thrills down through the schedules.

Of course, a lot of people will tell you that the Red Sox should be playing the Cardinals next week. They figure that Joe Cronin should have won this close American League pennant race, instead of trailing the Tigers, Browns and Yankees, and almost slipping into the second division.

But the men close to baseball knew all along that only the wildest sort of an upset could have put Cronin at the head of the standing.

Just as Well

While Tex Hughson and Bobby Doerr were around the Red Sox looked as good as anybody. Superstars, Tex and Bobby were the key men of the Boston offense and defense. But once it became known that they would not be around at the finish, the ball players knew that the Sox were no better than fourth in the league. And even with Tex and Bobby, Cronin would have had a real battle on his hands once Dick Wakefield, Hal Newhouser and Dizzy Trout began providing the momentum for the Detroit steamroller.

In fact, Joe's friends feel that it is just as well a baseball miracle didn't carry him into this approaching October classic. The Hub has never lost a World Series, from either the National League side or the American. But the Sox unquestionably would have taken a rough going over had they stood up against the well-balanced Cardinal club.

The Red Sox finished seventh a year ago. This time they will finish fourth. And for several weeks they kept us on the edge of our seats at Fenway.

Good Manager

This was Bob Coleman's freshman season at Allston and he is destined to close the race in the sixth slot, exactly where Casey Stengel finished in 1943. But Bob proved himself a good manager. War conditions prevented the new owners and Bob Quinn from getting him a good ball club. But he handled the material at his disposal sensibly and, despite occasional losing streaks, without panic. Given a few first-division ball players after this big battle is over, Coleman will satisfy the Hub with his strategy.

On the individual side we saw Jim Tobin pitch a nine-inning no-hitter against the Dodgers and a five-inning one against the Phils. We saw Jim win 17 games through yesterday and Nat Andrews get 16, including Friday's 5-1 conquest of the Cubs. Tex Hughson won 18 for the Sox and would have gone to 25 or better if allowed to stay here. Connie Ryan stood out in the All-Star Game, and Bobby Doerr, Pete Fox and Bob Johnson were in the American League batting race all the way. Johnson still has a chance to win it.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow the season closes in Boston with the Braves and Cubs playing a doubleheader . . . The Red Sox were beaten by the White Sox, 4-3 . . . However, as the Indians could do no better than lose and tie with the Athletics, Joe Cronin is assured of his spot in the first division . . . Tommy Holmes came up with a four-hit day and clinched his over-.300 batting average . . . That was a great comeback the Browns made against the Yankees yesterday . . . That good day, while Detroit was splitting with the Senators, may provide the spark to a Brownie triumph in the flag race after all.

National League

	Games Behind	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games to play
St. Louis		101	48	.584	2
Pittsburgh	14½	89	62	.589	3
Cincinnati	15	89	63	.586	2
Chicago	29½	74	77	.490	3
New York	38	66	86	.434	2
Boston	40½	63	88	.417	3
Brooklyn	43	61	91	.401	2
Philadelphia	43½	60	91	.397	3

Results Sept. 29

Boston 5, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 10, Brooklyn 2.
New York 3, St. Louis 2 (10 inns.).

American League

	Games Behind	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games to play
Detroit		87	65	.572	2
St. Louis		87	65	.572	2
New York	4	83	69	.546	2
Boston	11½	75	76	.497	3
Cleveland	14½	72	79	.477	2
Chicago	16½	70	81	.464	3
Philadelphia	17½	69	82	.457	2
Washington	24	63	89	.414	2

Results Sept. 29

St. Louis 4, New York 1.
St. Louis 1, New York 0.
Detroit 5, Washington 2.
Washington 9, Detroit 2.
Chicago 4, Boston 3. (10 inns.).
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 1 (9 inns., tie).

It isn't frightfully important to note that Harry (The Cat) Brecheen was credited with the victory that clinched the third pennant in a row for the St. Louis Cardinals. For some time it was evident that the Cardinals were "in" and it was only a matter of time when the clincher would be put over. It really wasn't a pennant chase in the National League this season, for the St. Louis team outclassed the field.

Brecheen had relieved Mort Cooper against Boston when the Cardinals settled the issue for 1944. Later the same afternoon, Brecheen returned to relieve Ted Wilks and was credited with his second triumph of the day. Cooper, the veteran mound ace of the Red Birds, and Wilks, the sensational rookie who took up the slack when George Munger took his 15-game record into the service, are rated the Cardinals' aces along with Max Lanier. Brecheen boosted his victory total to 15 with the double triumph.

It isn't likely that Manager Southworth will start Brecheen in the big series, but the lanky southpaw is likely to see duty as a relief hurler. He appeared in three games against the Yankees last fall and was charged with the defeat in the fourth game, which saw Marius Russo winning for the Yankees, 2-1. This season he has come through where the big guns have failed and may be the hurler to do the trick again in a pinch.

College Grid Card Filled With Color

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Four intersectional games, featuring highly touted Navy, Army, Notre Dame and Duke, top today's college football program.

Navy, regarded as Notre Dame's successor as mythical national champion, opens its season under a new coach, Commander Oscar E. Hagberg, at Annapolis against North Carolina Pre-Flight. The Army takes on North Carolina at West Point.

New Coach

Notre Dame, last year's No. 1 eleven in the Associated Press poll, likewise pries the lid off its 1944 season under a new coach, Ed McKeever, against Pitt's T-formation Panthers at Pittsburgh. Duke, Southern Conference champion, tangles with Pennsylvania at Franklin Field in Philadelphia with George Munger starting his seventh year as Penn head coach in the role of underdog.

There are numerous other good sectional frays throughout the country. In the East, Cornell-Bucknell, Yale-Coast Guard Academy, Mühlenberg-Penn State and Colgate-Rochester stand out.

The Indiana-Michigan, Illinois-Great Lakes, Missouri - Ohio State, Wisconsin - Northwestern and Olathe Navy-Iowa Seahawks headline an attractive midwestern program, while the College of Pacific-U. S. C. and Second Air Force-Colorado top the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain area card.

Temple Opened

Randolph vs. Rice and Southwestern (Texas) vs. Texas have the southwest excited, while in the South the Alabama-Louisiana State and Kentucky-Tennessee battles are among the best.

Temple opened its season last night by trouncing Swarthmore, 34 to 12, at Philadelphia. In other Friday night tilts Wake Forest barely squeezed by Georgia, 14-7; Auburn walloped Howard, 32-0; the Oklahoma Aggies dumped Arkansas, 10-9; and favored Kansas had to come from behind to gain a 14-14 tie with Denver.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Jimmy Outlaw, Tigers, and Stan Spence, Senators—Outlaw drove in two runs and scored another to give Tigers 5-2 victory over Senators in opener; Spence hit three-run homer and two singles, scored three runs and drove in four to lead attack against Dizzy Trout as Senators gained even break by winning nightcap 9-2.

Jack Kramer and Nelson Potter, Browns—Kramer held Yankees to eight hits, made two himself and scored run in 4-1 opening game victory; Potter bested Hank Borowy in 1-0 nightcap pitching duel, spacing six hits, to gain Browns first place tie with Tigers.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 29

East

Temple 34, Swarthmore 12.

South

Hampden-Sydney 12, Maryland 0.
Auburn 32, Howard 0.
Wake Forest 14, Georgia 7.

Midwest

Drake 27, Cornell (Iowa) 6.
Oklahoma Aggies 19, Arkansas 9.
Kansas 14, Denver 14 (tie).
Warrensburg (Mo.) Tchrs 25, Missouri Valley 6.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Tchrs 46, Western (McComb) Ill. Tchrs 0.
Maryville (Mo.) Tchrs 29, Peru (Neb.) Tchrs 6.
Pittsburg (Kan.) Tchrs 26, Washburn 6.
Central Michigan 14, Michigan Jaycees 13.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 29

International League Final Playoffs

Newark 4, Baltimore 0 (teams are tied at one game apiece).

Eastern League Final Playoffs

Binghamton 3, Utica 2 (Binghamton wins series, four games to two).

Pacific Coast League Final Playoffs

San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 1 (San Francisco leads, three games to none).

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

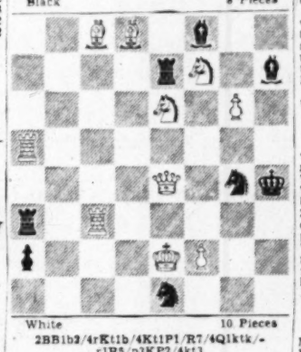
Sept. 30, 1944

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2711

By Edward L. Deiss, Covington, Ky.

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

2BB1b2/4rKt1b/4Kt1P1/R7/4Q1ktk/-r1R5/p3KP2/4kt3

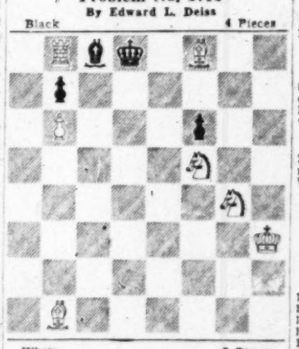
White to play and mate in two

(Cincinnati Enquirer, 1935. The Schor Theme: White's key move unpins a black piece at the same time pinning the white piece which, after Black's defense to the initial threat, is unpinned and thereby permitted to move elsewhere and mate!)

Problem No. 2712

By Edward L. Deiss

Black 4 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

1Rbk1B2/1p6/1P3p2/5Kt2/6Kt1/7K/8/1B6

White to play and mate in three

(Chess Review, September, 1937)

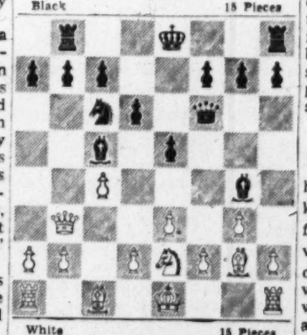
Solutions to Problems

No. 2709.	1. Kt-K3	
No. 2710.	1. Kt-R	PxQKt(Q)
	2. Q-B2	
	1. ———	PxQKt(R)
	2. RxP	
	1. ———	PxQKt(Kt)
	2. Q-K6	
	1. ———	PxKKt(Q or R)
	2. Q-B	
	1. ———	PxKKt(B or Kt)
	2. Q-Q6	

End-Game No. 718 White wins: 1 P-K7, BxP; 2 P-QKt7, P-KSch; 3 KxP, B-B3ch; 4 K-Kt4, B-K4; 5 P-Kt7, B-K3; 6 P-B4 mate!

End-Game No. 719

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

White played BxKtch and lost. Why? (Craddock vs. Mieses, London, 1939. The veteran German master, a London exile, proves his combinative skill.)

New England Championship

Eighteen players, from Rhode Island, Maine, and Massachusetts, took part in the fourth annual New England Championship Tournament, held this year at the Elks' Auditorium under the auspices of the Attleboro Chess Club over Labor Day week end.

The winner was Joseph Fliegel of Boston, who won two games in the preliminaries to qualify, and scored 4-1 in the finals. Runner-up was Dr. John B. McCord of Oakham, Mass. Walter B. Suessman of Cranston, R. I., chess editor of the Providence Journal, won the Consolation Masters, and H. B. Daly of West Roxbury, Mass., won the Experts.

In addition to the above, those participating were John J. Little of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine; W. M. P. Mitchell, Brookline, Mass.; F. D. Gustafson, Sven Brask, Arnold Friedman, Robert Burns, G. M. Dupra, John Stenberg, A. Childs, and Ky Fine, all of Attleboro; Ambrose Gring and W. A. Radspinner of Boston; G. Dupre of Pawtucket, and Albert Martin of Providence.

Because play had to be limited to the week end, there were six qualifying sections of three each. The winner in each section qualified for the championship, the player in second place for the Consolation Masters, and the other player for the Experts.

None of the previous champions was able to participate.

Marshall Game

When Donald Mugridge of Washington visited New York during the summer he naturally visited the Marshall Chess Club. There, in addition to winning a few Rapid Transit tournaments, he was entertained by Frank Marshall, with whom he played 22 off-hand, semi-serious games in the club's terrace garden, probably as cool a place as could be found during mid-July. The veteran master won by a comfortable majority, but not without perpetrating many of his "swindles," as his victories have been characterized by his victims for years!

The game below is one of this group.

Wing Gambit

Marshall White	Mugridge Black	Marshall White	Mugridge Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 PxKt	QxR
2 P-QKt4	PxP	14 Castles	PxP
3 P-QR3	P-Q4	15 Q-Kt3	BxB
4 PxQP	Kt-KB3	16 BxPch	K-B
5 PxP	KtxP	17 KtxB	Q-Q5
6 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	18 Q-Kt7	R-Q
7 P-KR3	BxKt	19 B-K6	Kt-Q2
8 QxB	Kt-QB3	20 QxBP	P-KR4
9 B-R3	P-K4	21 Kt-Kt5	QxP
10 B-B4	Kt-B1	22 B-Kt3	R-R3
11 P-Kt5	P-K5	23 Q-B4	Resigns
12 Q-KKt3	Q-Q5		

Swiss Game

Basle, Switzerland, was the scene of the Swiss Cup tournament in May. The Swiss champion, M. Christoffel, was the winner. Below is the game which determined which of the leaders would triumph.

Queen's Pawn Game

Zimmermann White	Christoffel Black	Zimmermann White	Christoffel Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	22 Q-R5	Q-B3ch
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	23 K-K2	B-B4
3 Kt-KB3	P-B4	24 QR-KB	B-Kt3
4 P-Q5	P-QKt4	25 RxQ	BxQch
5 Kt-B3	P-Kt5	26 K-B2	QR-Q
6 Kt-QR4	PxP	27 R-B5	B-Kt3
7 BPxP	P-Q3	28 QR-Kt5	B-R3
8 B-KKt5	B-K2	29 QR-Kt4	K-R2
9 P-K3	Castles	30 P-KR4	B-R4
10 B-QB4	B-Kt5	31 B-Q3ch	K-R1
11 Castles	QKt-Q2	32 QR-Kt2	QR-K
12 P-QKt3	Kt-K4	33 R-KR	R-KKt1
13 B-B4	KtxKtch	34 RxR	RxR
14 PxKt	B-R6	35 B-K4	R-Kt5
15 R-K	P-Kt4	36 B-B3	RxP
16 B-Kt3	P-KR4	37 RxR	BxRch
17 P-B4	P-R5	38 K-K2	B-B3
18 PxP	PxR	39 RxB and White lost by exceeding time limit.	
19 PxKt	PxPch		
20 KxP	BxP		
21 R-Ktch	B-Kt2		

American League Pennant Battle Wages to Final Day

By the Associated Press

The Detroit Tigers and the St. Louis Browns are tied again in the American League, thus forcing the race, tightest since 1908, to go the full 154 games—and perhaps into a playoff—before the winner is decided.

As a result of the Browns' 4-to-1 and 1-to-0 double triumph over the New York Yankees, while the Tigers split, 5-to-2 and 9-to-2, with the tail-end Washington Senators yesterday, it makes no difference what happens today. The winner will not be known until the last outs in the Tigers-Nat and Browns-Yankees games Sunday.

Playoff Monday

In the event the season ends with both teams still deadlocked, a single game playoff will take place on Monday at Briggs Stadium, Detroit.

Only once before has such a drastic move been necessary—in 1908—when the Chicago Cubs and New York Giants clashed. The Cubs behind Mordecai Brown won that one from Christy Mathewson, 4-2, and went on to win the world championship from the Tigers.

The Brownies moved up on even terms as Jack Kramer bested the Yanks' Ernie Bonham in the opener and Nelson Potter outduelled Hank Borowy in the nightcap. The victories not only eliminated the Yankees from any mathematical pennant chance, but made it impossible for Joe McCarthy's men to gain second place, as well.

In winning the second game, the Browns made only two hits, but Don Gutteridge's double, a wild pitch and an infield out scored the lone run in the first frame.

The Browns were helped by sensational fielding. Mike Kreevich robbed Johnny Lindell of an extra-base hit in the eighth with two on and two out. And Gutteridge ended the game with a sterling stab of pinch-hitter Paul Waner's looping fly ball with the tying run on second and two out in the ninth.

Trout Routed

After winning the opener handily from the Nats, the Tigers saw their ace Dizzy Trout routed in the nightcap and went down to defeat as Stan Spence belted a home run and a triple to account for seven runs, four RBI's and three runs scored. Southpaw Mickey Haefner was the winner.

Cincinnati moved to within a half game of the second place Pirates by whipping the Brooklyn Dodgers, 10-2, while the Phillies blanked Pittsburgh, 3-0, behind the seven-hit pitching of Ken Raffensberger. Ted Wilks, likely World Series starter, lost his fourth game against 17 victories as the Giants defeated the National League champion Cardinals, 3-2, in 10 innings. Boston beat the Cubs, 5-1, for Nate Andrews' 16th victory.

In other American League games Philadelphia's Athletics won the first from Cleveland, 4-2, and gained a tie in the second, 1-1, the game being halted by darkness at the end of nine innings. The Chicago White Sox, behind Thornton Lee, defeated the Boston Red Sox, 4-3, at night.

Segura vs. Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Ecuador's Pancho Segura will meet Canadian champion Morey Lewis of Los Angeles in semifinals of the Pacific Coast tennis championships.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—The United States Military Academy has just issued a booklet, written by the able Joe Cahill, based on the theme, "Football Pays Dividends in Battle." . . . Today, when the 1944 Cadet football team opens its season, we can think of nothing better than to quote a few passages about the eight football-playing officers whose careers are sketched.

* * *

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower:

When 21-year-old Ike Eisenhower entered West Point, he was known as a lightweight tackle from Salina, Kan., High School, who couldn't be fooled more than once on a play. . . . As a plebe he was shifted to the backfield and was on his way toward becoming a varsity standout when he broke a knee plunging into the Tufts line. So Eisenhower finished his undergraduate career as a freshman coach and cheer leader . . . "His special talents," says the booklet, "were his speed and ability to diagnose the plays of his opponents."

* * *

Gen. Joseph Stilwell:

As a Cadet, "Vinegar Joe's" 145 pounds made him a second-stringer. But when Army played Chicago in 1903 it was Stilwell who won the game . . . With the score tied at 6-6, Stilwell entered the game in the last few moments. A Chicago back fumbled and Walter Eckersall was called upon to punt . . . Back on the 45-yard line, Stilwell took the punt and, seeing a Chicago player ready to tackle him, signalled for a fair catch . . . The over-anxious westerner interfered and the resulting penalty gave Army the ball on the 20-yard line, from where a field goal brought the winning points.

* * *

Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley:

Another lightweight, Omar Bradley was kept on the Army "B" squad for two seasons before dogged determination won him a berth as varsity end in 1913. He was noted for his tackling and offensive play . . . As a star of the Army baseball team, Bradley had a three-year batting average of .383.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .361.
Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 116.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 117.
Hits—Cavarretta, Chicago, 195.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 50.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 19.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 33.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 27.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 17-4, .810.

American League

Batting—Boudreau, Cleveland, .330.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 135.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 103.
Hits—Stirnweiss, New York, 204.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 43.
Triples—Stirnweiss and Lindell, New York, 16.
Home Runs—Etten, New York, 22.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 34.
Pitching—Newhouser, Detroit, 28-9, .757.

This is Nemo Liebold's sixth season as manager of the Scranton club in the Eastern League.

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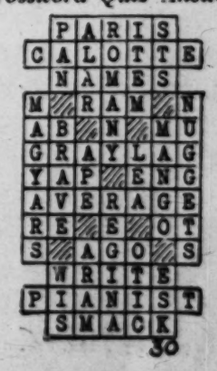

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Treasures in Leather

Books Bring Fortunes—If You Have the Right One

Keep it strictly on the q. t.—but there may be a fortune in your attic, another in your cellar, and possibly a third in your garage. Not, as you might logically suspect, in gold or sparkling gems, but bound in leather.

Without even imagining it, you may be housing a Gutenberg Bible (though the odds are against it), a first edition of Tom Sawyer, Edgar Allan Poe's "Tamerlane," or any one of several hundred titles, some of which represent enough money in book-collecting circles to retire you for life.

Among hobbyists who approach fanaticism are book collectors. None are more avid for a "find" than these lovers of rare volumes.

A really enthusiastic collector would walk many a mile without complaint for a chance at a real "first," particularly if he knew he could purchase it for a dime, then re-sell it for 5,000, even 10,000, times the purchase price—not an uncommon occurrence!

Stories of such "miracles" are legendary, and numerous—and often true. There's one about a Los Angeles lawyer, which goes something like this: Chancing into a Spring street bookshop one fine summer afternoon for some plain and fancy browsing, this book-loving barrister paused in front of a shelf labeled "Miscellaneous—Your Choice, $1." There he pulled down from between its dusty companions an unpretentious volume which, at first blush, appeared to be a first edition of the original Mexican Constitution. Quietly, and a little breathlessly, the lawyer paid for his purchase and stole from the shop.

Carefully checking, he discovered his suspicions were well-founded. He had purchased, for a pittance, an extremely rare copy. He resold the volume to the very dealer from whom he purchased it—for $500!

Is that the end of the story? Listen to this. The book broker knew a private collector who might be interested. He was interested—$5,000 worth. But the private collector was also more clever than either the barrister or the bookman. He offered the volume to the Mexican government. Yes, they were interested, too—and proved it by paying him $10,000 for a book which originally had languished for a $1 buyer!

Prices of $25,000 to $50,000 are not uncommon in book-dealing circles. Quotations in hundreds of dollars are commonplace. Here are some sample prices which any well-informed dealer or collector would gladly pay for the volumes listed. Prices fluctuate depending on the book's condition, the dealer's budget, his knowlege of values and your own salesmanship. (These are, of course, only a few random samples, quoted from a recent "want" list:)

Bibles	
First English Bible printed in the United States, by Robert Aitken, 1781	$600
Germantown Bible, printed by Chris. Saur, 1743	350
American Books	
"Tamerlane," Edgar Allan Poe, 1827	5,000
"Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain, 1876	300
"Uncle Tom's Cabin," Harriet B. Stowe, 1852	100
"Moby Dick," Meville, 1851	100
"Last of the Mohicans," J. F. Cooper, 1826	50
"Luck of Roaring Camp," Bret Harte, 1870	25
"Little Women," Louisa Alcott, 1868-69	25

And don't overlook modern first editions—those of W. D. Howells, O. Henry, William James, Robert W. Chambers, Richard Harding Davis, Edith Wharton, Willa Cather, Gouverneur Morris, Booth Tarkington, Rupert Hughes, Sinclair Lewis and others in the army of fine writers of the last two generations. A copy of a first-edition "Anthony Adverse" or "Gone With the Wind" may some day bring a fancy price.

So, next time you're browsing through the relics in the attic, rummaging through trunks in the cellar or cleaning the garage, keep your treasure-eye peeled for treasures in leather. D. H.

Daily Anecdote

Postponed Speech

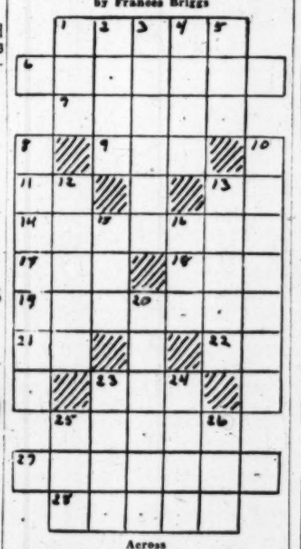
Albert Einstein is one of those rare individuals who refuses to be bound by the tyranny of after-dinner speaking.

Once when the great mathematician was guest of honor at a dinner given at Swarthmore College, he responded to the call for a speech by rising and announcing, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am sorry but I have nothing to say," adding, "In case I do have something later on I'll come back."

Several months later he notified the President of Swarthmore that he now had something to say. Another dinner followed, and Einstein made his speech.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—A European capital recently freed of German occupation.
6—What is another name for a plain skullcap?
7—What are associated with a nomenclator?
9—What war weapon was formerly used for battering and demolishing walls of cities?
11—What is one of months of Jewish year?
13—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
14—What goose is believed to be chief wild ancestor of common domestic geese?
17—Yelp.
18—The Primrose League is a political organization of what country (abbr.)?
19—What do you call the mean of a number of qualities or figures?
21—Musical note.
22—What is a suffix appearing in words from French?
23—Past.
25—You would expect a chirographer to do what?
27—Walter Gieseking is celebrated as what?
28—What is a sailing vessel used chiefly for coasting and fishing?

Down
1—Who was a Greek pastoral god?
2—Pertaining to the shoulder.
3—What is the language of the gypsies?
4—What is a separate article or particular?
5—Streets (abbr.).
8—Who are the dominant people of Hungary?
10—What are native lumps of precious metal?
12—What is a North American Indian warrior called?
13—What is a well-known tropical fruit?
15—To mimic.
16—Meadow.
20—What is the capital of Saskatchewan, Canada?
23—Who was eponymous ancestor of the Armenians?
24—Auditory.
25—Lake Winnebago is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
26—What is name of either of two small rivers of England?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Lacock, Wiltshire—Birthplace of Photography

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winston, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Left: Lacock Abbey, where William Henry Fox Talbot carried out experiments which resulted in his invention of photography in 1839. Right: Picturesque homes in the village of Lacock, considered one of the most beautiful in England. The Abbey and the village, recently given the National Trust, have been owned by the Talbot family since 1553.

In Lighter Vein

Midpacifican, Hawaii

"Private Twill, I'm confining you to the area for a week."

Follower of Adolf

By way of Answers comes this amusing story. German corporal, prisoner of the British, told interrogating officer his name and number, then stopped. "I am not bound to tell you any more," he said. "It's in the Treaty of Versailles."

Interrogating officer didn't put him right. Merely remarked quietly: "Why, Adolf Hitler repudiated the Treaty of Versailles years ago."

Corporal thought it over. "Yes," he agreed finally—and then told all that he knew.

System

"What's the idea—only two prunes?" roared the sergeant.

"You save the stones twice a week till you get a thousand," said the orderly, "and then you know the war has lasted five years all but 10 weeks."—Exchange.

Brevities

Statistics show that when a woman war worker loses her job because of production cutbacks, she is apt to go straight home, and not even try to get another one. War, it seems, has no fury like a woman scorned.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

It's the Milwaukee Journal that says soap operas are improving but most are still only fair to maudlin.

Today's Quotation

Give what you have; to some it may be better than you dare to think.
—LONGFELLOW

NEWS ITEM— CERTAINLY THERE'S A WAR GOING ON, BUT THAT'S NO REASON FOR BEING DISCOURTEOUS.

The Taffles—*Canine Eavesdropper* By PALMER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hm-m! Now That He Mentions It—* By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Out of Sight* By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russian Isolationism

The ending of the Russian half of the Dumbarton Oaks conference focuses attention on the key question of the Soviet's position in the postwar world. Russian doubts about the working of collective security have tripled the expected length of the conference and caused it to end without final agreement on one point.

Moscow is reported still unwilling to say that the Council of the new peace organization can take action against an aggressor if one of the great powers should object. This position is said to reflect a fear that Russia might some day be labeled an aggressor and might find the peace organization transformed into an anti-Russian alliance. But Russia's policy, which emphasizes self-protection rather than reliance on others, quite possibly arises more from fear of a peace organization's being too weak than from fear of its being too strong.

Before we condemn Russian isolationism it may be well to try to understand it and see how it differs from America's. The testimony of diplomats and businessmen who have been most closely in touch with Russia in the last few years is almost unanimous to the effect that the Russians genuinely want to co-operate with the rest of the world to prevent another war such as this which has cost them more than any Allied country. But Russians have memories. They remember that British and American armies were on their soil twenty-five years ago.

They know that the old League failed to stop Japan or Germany but quickly ejected Russia from membership over the First Finnish War. They are aware that people in many parts of the world, including the United States, continue to express hatred of Russia. They regard the territories they claim in Poland and the Baltic states as being to them like Texas and the Panama Canal Zone are to the United States, but realize that millions of Americans do not see it that way.

Now Russia's position may not appear wholly reasonable. If the world is to get rid of anarchy, nations must cease being above judgment by other nations. There must be some method of adjudging aggression rightly and some confidence in the united judgment of a world Council. But if Russia's position is unreasonable, what of the position of American isolationists who raise the same objections?

Actually the great danger is not that the peace organization will proceed hastily or unfairly in doubtful cases; it is, in all common sense, that it will fail to make the necessary judgments and then act promptly and effectively against aggression about which there can be no doubts. Probably this fear of ineffectiveness looms larger in Russian calculations that any fear that her position would be particularly worsened by some formal Council decree. And it may be worth noting that the chief factor threatening the effectiveness of the new peace organization is the possibility that the United States will insist that the Council shall not move until Congress has debated the question and sanctioned action.

A lessening of the American isolationism which would make peace enforcement weak should lessen the Russian isolationism which distrusts weakness.

Respectable?

Liquor retailers in at least one locality—including saloonkeepers, night-club operators, and plain divekeepers—have protested plans by various authorities to close their places of business an V-E Day and openly resent the implication that their trade is "not quite respectable." Individuals will have their own opinions as to the liquor traffic's respectability. But it may be remembered that court and police records are filled with cases of disorder, criminality, immorality, and broken homes which had their origin in the barroom—or the back room. The liquor business has always been—and always will be, as long as it remains, we hope—subject to police restrictions, special laws and licenses, and the supervision of every authority from the Nation's capital to the town constable. Is that the case with admittedly respectable business?

"Wo is der Führer?" asks a contemporary. Probably in a secluded spot saying, "Woe is me."

Children who ask why and what and when and where grow up and become Clifton Fadimans on quiz shows.—*Detroit News.*

If they get the right answers, they become quiz kids.

No Asylum!

Secretary Hull's reminder of the attitude of the United States toward war criminals is at once an assurance and a warning. It will reassure victims of aggression that top Nazis are considered war criminals by the United States and will be treated as criminals rather than as harmless hobbyists with a penchant for wood chopping on a comfortable estate like Doorn. It will help to stiffen public opinion in all neutral countries against the notion of offering asylum to Nazis fleeing justice.

No neutral country, Mr. Hull makes clear, can do this without incurring the costly ill will of the United States for a long time to come.

An immediate response to his warning came from Argentina, which had not earlier made clear its position toward Nazi fugitives. This response however has been rather snowed under by the President's blast against that country for actions evidently calculated to disrupt Western Hemisphere unity. Until Argentina's attitude toward the struggle against Naziism becomes much clearer it seems unlikely that much importance will be attached to her statement on war criminals.

However, it would seem the height of recklessness for any country to provide asylum for Nazis, because Mr. Hull's warning, though it speaks officially only for the United States, reflects a sentiment which is very nearly world wide, and which would doubtless ostracize any government harboring fugitives recognized as international criminals.

M. V. A.

Although the idea of harnessing rivers for power and for irrigation is as ancient as the oldest hieroglyph along the Nile, it was not until Herbert Hoover began dreaming of the possibilities inherent in the Colorado that truly big scale, region-wide hydroelectric and reclamation projects began to take hold in the United States.

It was a long time from the surveys of 1918, and the subsequent debates between the lower and upper basin States of the 1920's to the Boulder Dam and the All-America Canal of today. It may be a long time before the great plans of today for the Missouri River Valley mature into 2,500,000 kilowatts, and 4,000,000 irrigated acres, and better navigation and flood control, but the latest message of President Roosevelt brings the issue before Congress.

What the President asks for is the establishment by Congress of an administrative authority somewhat along the lines of TVA. If the project is to be undertaken at all, this seems the logical way to do it.

Otherwise the problem breaks down into the present difficulty in which the Army Engineers look at one phase, the Reclamation Bureau handles another, while the various State bureaus and private business are involved in still other aspects, and confusion ensues.

A Missouri Valley Authority would gather all threads of engineering and administration into one fabric and bring a cohesiveness to a diverse enterprise spread over nine States and affecting the entire Nation.

The floods of last year, and of the years before, are plain indications that flood control is needed. That the Missouri Valley, now containing almost 7,000,000 people, would be a better place in which to live with the menace of floods removed, with the Missouri made more navigable, with controlled irrigation and with an abundance of cheap power there can be little doubt.

The war has proved the immense value of these projects. Sometimes we have wondered what war production would have done without TVA, Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee, etc.

The difficulties in the way of such a project include objections of utility companies to federal power development. Yet these projects are so vast, so expensive and the return must necessarily be spread over such a long period that if left to private promotion they would probably never be built. Private investment is rarely attracted by the low rates which build up widespread new uses of power.

There is, too, a repugnance in some quarters to the establishment of Federal "super States," such as TVA. The only answer to this is the appointment of such men to administer the job as will inspire and retain public confidence. To assert that this cannot be done, and that Americans must eschew progress because they fear their own government is simply to deny democracy.

Repairs Needed

Little White Notebook

I've just been given a copy of "Elmer's Little Black Notebook." In it Elmer says he has listed all "discourtesies, insults, impolitnesses, and bad service rendered by business today under the excuse there's a war on." When the war is over Elmer plans to take out his notebook and check over the list to see whom he's going to do business with, and whom he is not going to do business with.

There's probably a place for Elmer's Little Black Notebook. Hardly anyone but what has had those exasperating experiences these days, and wonders if maybe a pointed reminder of days to come might encourage a different attitude by those people who are "scarcer than customers."

But the fellow who brought in Elmer's left before I could tell him about my book. To distinguish it from Elmer's I guess it should be called my "Little White Notebook."

In my book, for example, is an entry about the grocery store clerk. There was the usual crowd, waiting anxiously for service by the usual single clerk. I was waiting more or less patiently. Others who came in after me, had edged in ahead of me though. Yet, when the clerk had finished waiting on the one who had come in immediately ahead of me, he turned, glanced quickly over the assembled throng, and seeing me looking hopefully from the outer fringe, pushed his way past the interlopers and with a smile said; "You're next, sir. What is it please?"

Then there was the income-tax expert over at the Federal Building. There were others waiting. He'd had a hard day it was apparent. He didn't have to do it but he went out of his way to clear up some of the deep secrets of the business at hand. But what is more, he did it not only courteously, but with a heart-warming friendliness that even helped take the sting out of the figures that resulted from his calculations.

I made a note too of the shoe salesman who, when he found after careful investigation that his store didn't have what I wanted not only told me of another place that probably would, but came clear to the door and pointed out directions to it.

I will remember also the waiter on the diner going from Chicago over to Holland, Mich. It was not a first-class railroad, but the service that waiter gave us was first-class. And again there's that matter of a smile. It's remarkable what wonders it will accomplish.

The bus driver who, in spite of the fact that the light had changed to green and that it was a hot day and his bus overcrowded, waited at the curb to explain to a timid and bewildered lady just what bus it was she must take deserves mention too.

But a special place is reserved in my Little White Notebook, for the real estate agents. There were two of them. They had plenty to do. There were many other house hunters clamoring for service. They didn't have to bother with us. But they did. One of them even offered her own home as an interim stopping place pending our finding of a place to live. The other gets the real prize. He went so far out of his way to find us a place and see the deal through, you would have thought we were the only clients he had, which was very far from the fact.

He, and these others, could have held their jobs without being courteous or especially helpful to us and others. They could have gotten along. And maybe it was pretty hard to be anything more than civil. But they went beyond that. That's why they're in my Little White Notebook. R. W. C.

Countryman's Praise of the Great City

On the London Literary Front

To London, praise does not come as a thing unaccustomed, for it is probably already the most highly lauded city in the British Empire. A man who is tired of London is tired of life, said Dr. Johnson; and Lamb, amongst a thousand others, dwelt lovingly on what he called the "sweet security" of its streets, a phrase he would hardly be likely to use today.

But these were men who were at home in towns, for whom the lure of the countryside, if they ever sincerely felt it at all, was only a temporary temptation. It is altogether more surprising to find praise of London—and, what is more, extended praise—in such a man as Richard Jefferies, one of Britain's prime interpreters of country life.

Samuel J. Looker, whose work in connection with Jefferies has won much recognition, notes first and foremost in his excellent introduction to RICHARD JEFFERIES'S LONDON (London: Lutterworth Press. 8s. 6d.) the eminence of Jefferies as nature writer, his power of evoking the spirit of place, the song of birds, the wash of the wave on the English coast, and the wind on the down.

Jefferies was born in 1848 at Coate Farm, near Swindon in Wiltshire. At 17 he became a newspaper reporter on the North Wilts Herald, and in 1874 he married Jessie Baden, a farmer's daughter. In 1877 he set up house in Surbiton, which was not yet quite a suburb of London, and passed on, lonely and neglected, ten years later. Since then his fame has steadily increased, he has won new and appreciative readers every year, and in 1939 a tablet was set up to his memory by Sheila Kaye-Smith.

Mr. Looker has abstracted from Jefferies's various books passages that bear on London life. There is a study of sunlight on a London square, another on pigeons at the British Museum, and a third on the lions in Trafalgar Square. They all show the author's revealing touch at its best, and Mr. Looker is to be congratulated on an admirable volume.

Denis Saurat's MILTON MAN AND THINKER (London: Dent. 5s.) is a more ambitious work. He combats the view of Milton's character which is prevalent amongst educated people. He refuses to regard him as a dour, intractable Puritan, with little human sympathy, and no geniality. When Milton went up to Cambridge in 1625 he was not well liked; when he came down in 1632 his whole college regretted him. It is unlikely that this would have happened had the young Milton been an unsympathetic character. Nor, had he been the stiff fanatic of general thought, would he have been called by his contemporaries the "Lady of Christ's."

Mr. Saurat tries to show Milton as a unity, his political, poetic, and private lives all being part of a single whole. He abolishes the distinction so often drawn between the Puritan philosopher and the poet in a book that is as erudite as it is, to the admirers of Milton, interesting.

Somewhere in "Framley Parsonage," Trollope apologizes for giving in full the letters his characters write, and promises that "this shall be the very last." The apology was unnecessary, for letters reveal the personalities of their writers as well as, if not better than, any other method. This is abundantly proved in I MARRIED A RUSSIAN, edited by Lucie Street (London: Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d.), where the letters of the sister who married a Russian, given with the shortest of editorial comments and connecting remarks, yet make a wonderfully vivid story. The two sisters with their English and Russian homes come alive to their readers, and life in Russia from 1930 to 1940 is sketched in lively colors.

But one cannot refrain from reflecting that in that land of freedom there is still not freedom from the petty annoyances that seem invariably to dog mankind. If there are no snobbish restrictions, neither are there railway tickets for seaside trips to the Crimea, nor passports, nor plumbers, without the endless queue. But the discipline that was cheerfully endured in order to achieve happier conditions is admirable. The tragedy for the reader is the fealization that the Germans have swept so many of these achievements away.

HAROLD HOBSON

Elections Have Always Been That Way

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Well, here we are again in an election. The national temperature is going up, and there are some of us on our block who will be glad to get back to the comparative quiet of a mere war.

It would be silly to deny that big issues are involved, and that some of them may be decided at the polls. Yet there comes a point in the surge of daily epithets and nightly oratory when the individual nature rebels. You turn to your favorite program and find that the Dottie Dimple Breakfast Food Hour's 15 minutes has been courteously yielded to Senator Sounder who—when he has worked himself into full frenzy—is able to blow Grandmother right out of her rocking chair. People are viewing with alarm or pointing with pride everywhere you turn. There comes an ultimate saturation point to the normal citizen. He is prepared to take a conscientious part in the affair but, really, is he asked to lose his sense of humor (or sense of proportion) in doing so?

A good many of us have decided by now how we are going to vote. In the interim, it is necessary to remember that a Presidential election has been a traditional American form of emotional release, that a lot of us say and do things every four years that don't seem quite so sensible when the affair is all over, and that, in general, this is not a bad sort of arrangment as things go.

* * *

My personal political experience began in distributing Bryan handbills. A man paid me 5 cents for giving them out to passengers coming out of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit station at Beverly Road, Flatbush. I did this seriously and conscientiously, for that is my nature. A man says, "Give out handbills" and I give out handbills. Particularly was this true at a time when ice-cream sodas cost only a nickel. You got a big scoop then. When people talk about "a chicken in every pot" I think sadly of the days of Bryan when you got a full scoop in every soda. I remember some of the men didn't like the handbills I gave them. They threw them away, jeering. I had already been paid my 5 cents but that did not absolve me from my continuing responsibility of picking up these discarded flysheets and passing them out again.

Bryan was campaigning that year for Parker. Despite my efforts, my man lost the election. But, remembering our former association, I have always retained a tender regard for the Commoner.

Election night there was a bonfire. No radio then, thank goodness, and the papers hawked "extras." The people who had telephones, I suppose, could exchange the news with neighbors, but my family was among the last to get a telephone. There was the bonfire, anyway, no matter who won.

* * *

I went back to Flatbush recently. You would never suspect an election fire had once burned on those crowded corners. It is all solid apartment houses now, save for a solitary block or two of the old, big detached frame houses that still stand where they did. The apartments tower up story after story. Why, in the time I am speaking of, the "Avenue C" car was drawn by a horse, the 300-block on East 18th Street was not paved, and the dried mud of wagon tracks broke off nicely in your hand for throwing.

Well, the bonfire was worth seeing. I can remember the very feel of those flour barrels, fresh and clean, and resonant with a touch of white inside. We all stood awed and then shouted as the flames licked up—Stan Jones, Lew Pounds, and the rest—and we shared in our childish way some of the emotional release which older Americans have been in the habit of enjoying since campaigns began. I remember the flickering shadows, the zest of the night, and the serious stranger stopping to ask for which candidate the fire was lighted. One of the older boys promptly shouted, "Teddy." Another answered, "Parker." The stranger passed down the street, out of my life, shaking his head. He had planted, alas, a seed of doubt. For the first time I recognized that we were having a fire without any clear-cut agreement on the hero we were honoring. It looked like a case of confused ideology.

And yet, as I have pondered over it quadrennially since, it doesn't seem like such a bad idea. We boys had a feeling the Nation would weather the storm—Teddy or Parker. We didn't take all those epithets too seriously. We had faith in our country. And a bonfire was a bonfire.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Social Security Costs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to express my appreciation for the publication of my estimate on the additional cost of social security on the basis of the provisions contained in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. Unfortunately, the difference between the total cost and the additional cost is somewhat confused.

Let me make it clear that under the present system the ultimate cost of Old-Age and Survivors' insurance is estimated at $3,100,000,000. My estimate of the additional cost is another $3,100,000,000, which makes a total of $6,200,000,000.

In the same way, unemployment benefit payments, as of 1941, were $525,000,000, and my additional estimate on the basis of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill provisions was an additional $525,000,000, or a total cost of unemployment insurance of $1,050,000,000 a year.

The estimated cost of permanent and temporary disability of $750,000,000, of health insurance of $3,000,000,000, and maternity of $50,000,000 is all additional inasmuch as none of these services is provided under the present system.

Therefore, we obtain the following comparison between present and additional estimates of ultimate cost:

	Present System	Additional under Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill	Total
Old-Age and Survivors'	$3,100,000,000	$3,100,000,000	$6,200,000,000
Unemployment Compensation	525,000,000	525,000,000	1,050,000,000
Disability—permanent, temporary	.....	750,000,000	750,000,000
Health Insurance	.....	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Maternity	.....	50,000,000	50,000,000
Total	$3,625,000,000	$7,425,000,000	$11,050,000,000

GERHARD HIRSCHFELD,
Director, Research Council for Economic Security

Chicago

Petrillo in Command

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few weeks ago, I clipped an editorial from The Christian Science Monitor on Town Bands and Civilian Morale and mailed it to Riverside Chamber of Commerce. So many of us had been wondering why we could not have some music in our lovely Fairmount Park. I have just received the following reply:

"Because of the war it is, of course, impossible to maintain a community band and the Park Board has made considerable effort to secure band concerts by Army bands. However, the American Federation of Musicians, affiliated with the A. F. of L., have consistently refused permission to permit the Army bands giving concerts to civilians.

"This is not just a local condition but exists throughout the United States and stems from the power which Mr. Petrillo has in the musical world. It is an Army order that bands may not play off posts without permission from the local union."

Riverside, Calif. ARTHUR T. WARD

Moral Obligation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While the Treaty of Versailles was being negotiated, President Wilson returned to the United States for a short period, and conferred with the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

In answer to questions from Committee members, President Wilson stated that there was no legal obligation imposed by Article X on the United States to use its armed forces to enforce the provisions of the treaty. However, he said that a situation might arise where we would be under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to do so.

This attitude of President Wilson was not upheld by public opinion, and had much to do with the failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty. Do a majority of our people now feel that the events of the last twenty-five years have vindicated President Wilson's position? Will this feeling be reflected in the forthcoming peace treaty?

Grove Hall, Mass. ROBERT W. TUCKER

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

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